

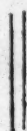


And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our
 likenesse: and let them have dominion over y^e fish of the
 sea, and over y^e fowle of y^e air, and over y^e cattell, & over
 all y^e earth, & over every creeping thing y^e creeps upon y^e sea.

A
DESCRIPTION
OF THREE HUNDRED
ANIMALS,

VIZ.

BEASTS,
BIRDS,
FISHES,



SERPENTS,
AND
INSECTS.

WITH

A particular Account of the Manner of
their Catching *Whales* in GREENLAND.

Extracted from the best AUTHORS, and
adapted to the Use of all Capacities.

Illustrated with COPPER-PLATES,
whereon is curiously engraven every BEAST,
BIRD, FISH, SERPENT, and INSECT,
described in the whole BOOK.

A NEW EDITION,
CAREFULLY CORRECTED AND AMENDED.

PSALM l. 10, 11.

*For every Beast of the Forest is mine, and the Cattle
upon a thousand Hills. I know all the Fowls of the
Mountains, and the wild Beasts of the Field are mine.*

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR J. F. AND C. RIVINGTON, B. LAW,
G. G. J. AND J. ROBINSON, T. CARNAN, R.
BALDWIN, AND E. NEWBERY.

M.DCC.LXXXVI.

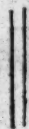


And God said Let us make man in our image after our
 likenes: and let them have dominion over y^e fish of the
 sea, and over y^e fowl of y^e air, and over y^e cattle & over
 all y^e earth & over every creeping thing y^e creep upon y^e

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Ch. 780/99.



TO THE
READER.

THE Instruction of Children having been always thought, by wise Men, of great Use, both with regard to the present Age, and to Posterity; and most of the Books, which have been made use of to introduce Children into an Habit of Reading, being such as tend rather to cloy than entertain them; I have thought fit, with short Descriptions of Animals, and Pictures fairly drawn (which last Experience shews them to be much delighted with) to engage their Attention. I have therefore extracted from some of the most considerable Authors a short Account of Beasts, Birds, Fishes, Serpents, and Insects; which, I hope, will prove the more acceptable, there having been nothing done (that I know of) in this Nature, so compendiously, for the Entertainment of Children. I have forborne to be very particular in the Description of those Animals, which almost every Child is acquainted with. If this brief Essay shall any Ways contribute to the End proposed, let God have the Glory, and the Compiler the good Wishes and Prayers of Parents.

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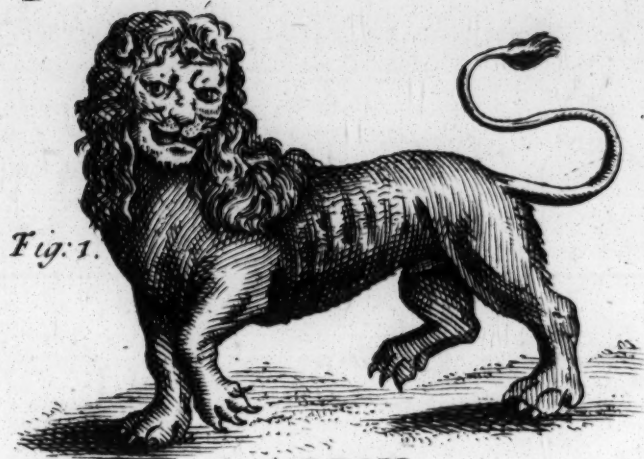


Fig. 1.

A LION .

2.



A LIONESS .

3.



A JACCALL

A DESCRIPTION of B E A S T S.

BOOK I.

Of Quadrupeds, or Four-footed Beasts.



THE LION, justly stiled by all Writers the King of Beasts, is generally of a dun Colour; but not without some Exceptions, as black, white and red, in *Ethiopia*, and some other Parts of *Africa* and *Asia*. The Hair of some of them is curl'd, and some long, shagged and thin. His Head is vastly large and strong; his Nose thick, his Mouth very wide; his Eyes are red, fiery, and hollow, not very round, nor long, looking awry. His fore Feet have five distinct Claws on each Foot, and the hinder but four; all crooked, sharp, and exceeding hard. His Sight and Smelling are very acute, and he sleeps with his Eyes open. He can't endure Fire. When other wild Beasts hear his terrible roaring Noise, all are surprized with Fear, and dare not stir; tho' he is not without his Fear of some Creatures, such as (is reported) the great Dogs of *India*, &c. with which they hunt and kill Lions. He is most commonly taken with Nets and other Snares. Lions are thought to be long-liv'd, because many of them have been found toothless; but this is no certain Sign, as it may proceed from their corrupt Breath, or other Causes.

2. THE LIONESS, the Female of the same Kind, is found in the same Countries, with the same Nature and Properties; but has no Mane at all, which is proper to the Male only, to whose Shoulders and Neck 'tis a great Ornament.

3. THE JACCALL, or *Wila Drg*, (commonly called the *Lion's Provider*) though not much bigger
B than

than a Fox, yet is so fierce and bold, that it seizes on such Beasts, as Cows, Hogs, Sheep, &c. and sometimes it will attack a Man. It is reported, that when this Creature seizes his Prey, he makes an hideous Noise, which gives Notice to the Lion, who immediately comes, if within hearing; at whose Sight the Jaccall goes a little aside, till the Lion has fully satisfied his Hunger, and marches off; and then returns, to feed on what the Lion has left. His Head is like a Fox's, and his Body like a Badger's.

4. THE PANTHER is in Shape somewhat like a Lioness, but not quite so large. His Hair is short and mossy; his Skin is of a bright yellow, beautifully mark'd with round black Spots, and is said to send forth a fragrant Smell, and bears a great Price. He is a very fierce and cruel Beast, greedy of Blood, very swift, and catches his Prey by leaping. It is the Nature of this Creature, in some Places, to hide himself amongst the thick Boughs of Trees, and to surprize his Prey, by leaping upon it suddenly. His Tongue, in licking, grates like a File.

5. THE LÉOPARD is both in Shape, Nature and Colour, very much like a Panther, being spotted like that Creature, and is said to be engendered between a Panther and a Lioness, &c.

6. THE TIGER is in Shape somewhat like a Lioness, but has a short Neck. His Skin is beautifully spotted, not with round Spots, like a Panther, nor with several different Colours. It is very wild and fierce, exceeding ravenous, and of a prodigious Swift-ness. He spares neither Man nor Beast, but if he can satisfy his Hunger with the Flesh of Beasts, he'll not attempt on Mankind. It is seldom taken but in Defence of its Young.

7. THE RHINOCEROS, so called because of the Horn in his Nose, is bred in *India* and *Africa*. His Colour is like the Bark of a Box-Tree. He is said to be in Shape somewhat like a wild Boar, and
not

4



A PANTHER

5



A LEOPARD

6



A TYGER

5



A RHINOCEROS



AN UNICORN



A Description of BEASTS. 6

not much unlike an Elephant; and near as long, but not so high, having shorter Legs. He has two Girdles upon his Body, like the Wings of a Dragon, from his Back down to his Belly; one towards his Back and Mane, and the other towards his Loins and hinder Parts. His Skin is so hard, that no Dart is able to pierce it, and covered over with Scales, like the Shell of a Tortoise. His Legs are also scaled over down to the Hoofs, which are parted into four distinct Claws. The Horn upon his Nose is so very hard and sharp, crooked towards the Crown of his Head, that some say it will pierce through Iron or Stone: He is said frequently to whet his Horn against a Flint, &c. that he may be prepared, whenever he is attacked by an Enemy. He is a mortal Enemy to the Elephant, whom he seldom meets without a Battle; and aims chiefly at his Belly, being the softest Place, which if he misses, the Elephant is too hard for him with his Trunk and Teeth. The Naturalists say, that he grunts like an Hog. The Manner of taking him being so variously and uncertainly related, I thought it not worth describing.

8. THE UNICORN, a Beast which, tho' doubted of by many Writers, yet is by others thus described: He has but one Horn, and that an exceeding rich one, growing out of the Middle of his Forehead. His Head resembles an Hart's, his Feet an Elephant's, his Tail a Boar's, and the rest of his Body an Horse's. The Horn is about a Foot and a half in Length. His Voice is like the Lowing of an Ox. His Mane and Hair are of a yellowish Colour. His Horn is as hard as Iron, and as rough as any File, twisted or curled like a flaming Sword; very straight, sharp, and every where black, excepting the Point. Great Virtues are attributed to it, in expelling of Poison, and curing of several Diseases. He is not a Beast of Prey.

9. OF BEARS there are two Kinds, a greater and lesser; the latter of which is more apt to climb Trees. *Muscovy*, and other *Northern* Countries produce white Bears, for the most Part of a very large

Size. The Head of a Bear is his weakest Part, as the Head of a Lion is the strongest. By a small Blow on his Head he has often been killed. His Mouth is like an Hog's, but longer; being armed with Teeth on both Sides, like a Saw. He will not willingly fight with an armed Man, but, when he does, he stands upright, and takes the Man between his fore Feet, and hugs him; but the Man, being covered all over with a Kind of Iron Armour, receives no Hurt; and may easily, with a sharp Weapon, pierce through his Heart. He is generally taken with Nets, into which he is driven, or allured by a Stratagem. The Bear is a great Sleeper, and a sluggish, indolent Creature, yet not observed to be long lived; they should rather seem to be short-lived, from their very short Period of Gestation, or going with Young, scarce reaching to forty Days.

10. THE ANT-BEAR is a four footed Beast, as big as a pretty large Dog, with rough, dark brown Hair. It has short Legs, a long Nose, little Eyes, a very little Mouth, and a Tongue like an Earth-worm, five or six Inches long. It feeds on Ants, and is commonly seen near an Ant's Nest. It takes its Food by laying its Nose down flat on the Ground, upon or near the Path that the Ants travel in; and puts out his Tongue cross the Path, the Ants passing to and fro, when they come to it making a Stop, and in a few Minutes the Tongue will be covered all over with Ants; which the Creature draws in suddenly, and so eats them very greedily. It is to be met with in several Parts of *Armenia*.

11. THE WOLF is a very ravenous Creature, and as dangerous to meet with, when hungry, as any Beast whatever. But, when his Belly is full, he is to Men and Beasts as meek as a Lamb. It inhabits the Mountains, except in Winter-Time, when it roars about the Gates of Cities and Towns; and kills both Sheep and Goats, &c. He is very subtil in seizing and destroying such Creatures as are stronger than himself. When he falls upon an Hog, or a Goat, or such small Beasts, he does not immediately
kill

8



A BEAR



THE ANT BEAR



A WOLF

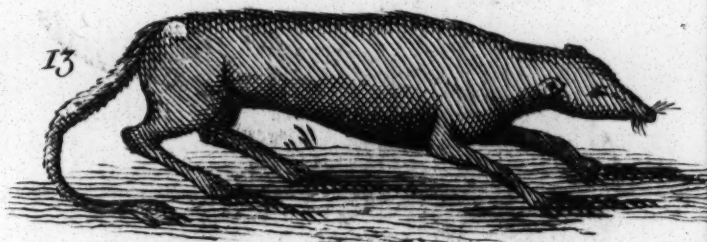
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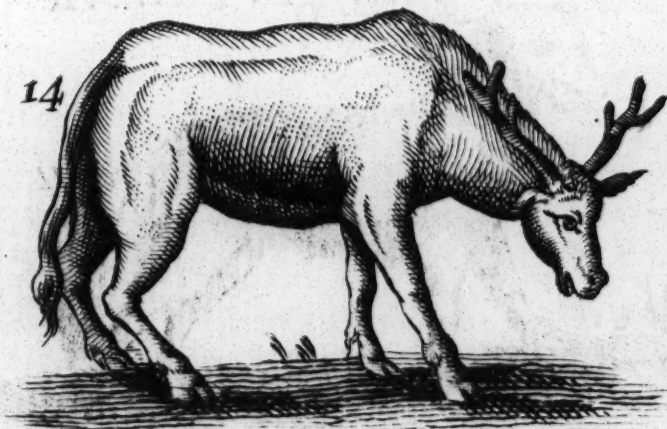
THE OUNCE

13



A ROMPO

14



A BUFFALO



kill them, but leads them by the Ear, with all the Speed he can, to a Crew of ravenous Wolves, who instantly tear them to Pieces.

12. THE OUNCE is a most cruel Beast, bred in *Libya*, about as big as a Mastiff Dog, his Face and Ears being like a Lion's; his Body, Tail, Feet and Nails like a Cat's. It is of a very terrible Aspect. His Teeth are so sharp and strong, that he can bite Wood asunder with them. His Claws are a good Defence, being, like his Teeth, both so sharp and strong, that he fights with them. The Colour of the upper Part of his Body is like whitish Oak, the lower Part of an Ash-Colour, being every where covered with black Spots; but his Tail more black than the rest of his Body, with large Spots. It is very ravenous, hates and destroys all Creatures he can master, especially Men. The Gall of this Beast is deadly Poison.

13. A ROMPO, or *Man-Eater*, is so called because he feeds upon dead Men; to come at which he greedily grubs out the Earth off their Graves, as if he had Notice of some Body there hid. He keeps in the Woods; his Body is long and slender, being about three Feet in Length, with a long Tail, at the End of which is an hairy Sort of Brush. The Negroes say, that he does not immediately fall on, as soon as he has found the Body, but goes round it several Times, as if afraid to seize it. Its Head and Mouth are like an Hare's; his Ears like a Man's; his fore Feet like a Badger's, and his hinder Feet like a Bear's: It has likewise a Mane. This Creature is bred in *India* and *Africa*.

14. A BUFFALO has an Head like the Head of an Hart. His Horns are branched, and ragged. His Body is, for the most Part, like a wild Ox's; and about the same Size. His Hair is deep and harsh, like a Bear's. His Head is so hard and thick, that the *Scythians* make Breast-plates of it, that no Dart can pierce through. It is reported of this Creature,

ture, that when he is hunted, or put into a Fright he'll change his Colour to the Colour of every Thing he sees; as, among Trees he is green, &c. He is bred in *Tartary, Poland, &c.* He is mostly valued for his Hide, which is much esteemed in all the cold Countries, especially in *England*, whereof our valiant Trained Bands frequently make their military Coat, Belt, &c.

15. THE BULL is a very strong, fierce Creature; its Strength, in all Parts of his Body, is very great; but especially about the Head and Neck. His Forehead seems to be made for Fight; having short thick Horns, with which he can toss up into the Air a large Dog, &c. which he furiously receives again as it falls, and so gores it sometimes with his Horns, that at length he destroys it. Bulls are Enemies to all Beasts of Prey, as Lions, Bears, Wolves, &c. The Roaring of a Bull is very dreadful. The Bull is very short-lived for his Size and Strength, scarce exceeding sixteen Years.

16. THE COW is the Female of the aforesaid Kind; somewhat shorter-lived than the Bull. She has seldom more than one Calf at once; and goes about six Months. Her Nature and Use being so well known, there needs no farther Description.

17. The OX is a strong Creature, yet very gentle; of great Use in Husbandry, such as drawing the Plow, Cart, &c. His Flesh is excellent Food: His Hide is made into Leather, for several Uses. There are Oxen in all Parts of the World. Those of *Egypt*, about the River *Nile*, are as white as Snow, of exceeding Stature; yet so meek and gentle, that they are easily governed by Men. This Creature, as well as the Bull and Cow, is of a sluggish and fleshy Nature, that easily grows fat, and feeds wholly upon Herbage.



A BULL



A COW



AN OX

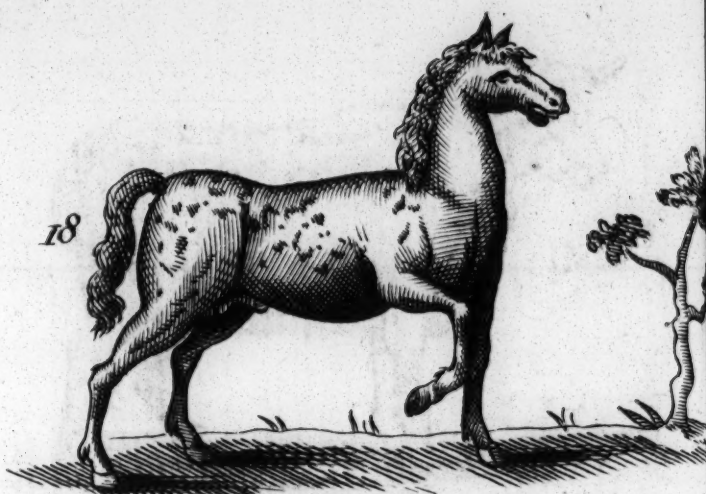
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18. A



A HORSE




AN ASS



A MULE



A Description of BEASTS. 14



18. A HORSE is a very fine stately Beast ; and one of the most useful Creatures to Man. This Creature is bred now in most Parts of the World. The Horses of *Turkey*, *Arabia*, and *Persia*, are accounted better limbed and proportioned than many others ; but the *English* Race may justly claim the Precedence of most *European* Nations, and are not, perhaps, inferior in Strength and Beauty to those of any other Country. The Horse is a sagacious and docile Animal, fierce and courageous in War. It is said, that it was very much owing to Horses, that the *Spaniards* gained such large Acquisitions in *America* ; for, when first the Natives saw a Man on Horseback, they thought the Man and the Horse to be one individual Creature ; which struck them into a very great Terror. The Horse shares a middle Life, scarce attaining to forty, and usually not to more than twenty ; but this Shortness of Life he probably owes to Men : For the Breed of the Sun is now no more, that ranged at large in fresh Pasture ; yet the Horse continues growing till Six, and generates in old Age. The Mare also goes longer with Young than the Woman ; and but seldom foals double. It is wholly superfluous too nicely and particularly to describe the several Parts and Properties of this Creature, which fall almost under every one's Observation.

19. AN ASS is a Beast of Burden, very serviceable to Mankind in carrying a Man, and such Utensils as he pleases to lade him with ; of greater Strength than most Animals of his Size ; but of a stupid and sluggish Nature. The Female is much esteemed by Physicians, for its Milk, in Consumptions. This Creature is usually of a dun Colour, and has the Form of a Cross upon its Back and Shoulders. He has nearly the same Age as the Horse. To be more particular, in describing a Creature so well known, is altogether needless.

20. A MULE is a Beast of a mixt Nature, engendered of a Mare and an Ass, and resembles an Ass more than an Horse ; having long Ears, a Cross upon the Shoulder, small Feet, and lean Body ; but in most other Respects 'tis like an Horse. It don't propagate at all. The Mule is longer lived than either the Horse or Ass.

21. A FOX is produced in most Countries ; nor does one of them differ much in Size from another, but much in Colour. In *Muscovy*, some of them are black, some white, and others red. The Abode of this Creature in the Day-Time is in Holes of the Earth, which he never is at the Trouble of making ; for the Fox by leaving his Excrements in the Badger's Hole, or Den, thereby takes Possession of it for himself, the Badger never caring to come into it any more. The Fox seems well provided for long Life, as being well covered, of a greedy Appetite, and living under Ground, yet he is not observed to be long-lived. Doubtless he is of the Dog-Kind, which is but short-lived. The Male of this Species will sometimes couple with a Bitch, and the Female with a Dog. When he is hunted, and the Dogs are ready to take him, he is said to urine upon his Tail, and strike it into the Faces of the Dogs. And as many as he touches with his pissed Tail commonly leave off the Chace, unless very good of the Kind. But, his Wiles and Stratagems being so numerous, I shall forbear to say any more of him or them.

22. A RACCOON is a Monkey, less than a Fox ; is grey-haired, has a large black Eye, with Whiskers, and Nose like a Pig, Tail and Feet like a Rat, a brownish Fur on his Back, and a white Belly. It is very prejudicial to Poultry.

23. THE SAGOIN is about the Size of a Rabbit, of a grissled Colour, a Tail like a Rat, Feet like a Squirrel, Face almost like a Martin, a short round Ear, and in other Respects like a Monkey. 'Tis bred in *Brazil* in *South-America*.

24. THE BERBE (called by *Europeans* *Wine-bibber*, because 'tis very greedy of Palm-Wine) is almost like a Cat ; only its Snout is much sharper, and the Body smaller, and spotted like the Civet Cat.



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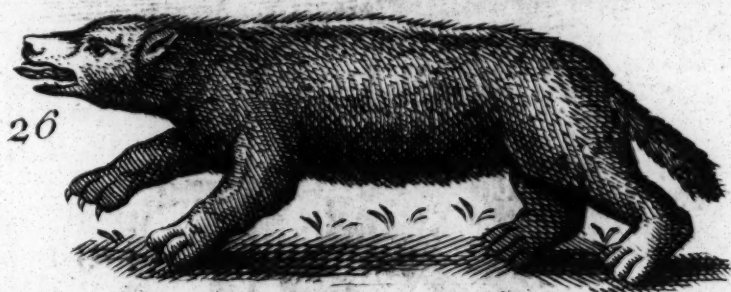
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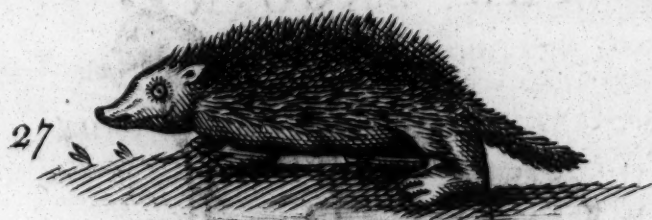
19



A PORCUPINE



A BADGER



A HEDGE HOG



A Description of BEASTS. 18

25. A PORCUPINE grows to the Height of about two Feet and an half. Its Bite is so sharp, that no wooden Work, as some say, can withstand it. It is so daring, that it will encounter the most dangerous Snake. When it is provoked, it shoots its Quills, which are about two Spans long, at Man or Beast, with such Violence, that, if they happen to hit on a Board, they will stick in it; which Discharge of those Weapons of Artillery, which Nature hath provided for its Defence, if too often repeated, tends to its own Destruction. Its Flesh, in those Countries where it breeds, is esteemed by the Natives as good Food.

26. A BADGER is of two Kinds; one Sort like a Dog, the other like a Swine: It differs likewise in the Shape of the Snout, one resembling a Dog's, the other an Hog's; the former of which eats Flesh and Carrion, like a Dog; the latter Fruit and Roots, like a Swine. 'Tis about as big as a Fox, but of a shorter and thicker Body. His Skin is hard and rugged; his Hair harsh and stubborn. His Back is broad; his Legs are longer on the right Side than the left. His Teeth are prodigious sharp; and, when he fights with a Dog, he useth his Teeth and Nails, which are both very sharp.

27. A HEDGE HOG is about the Bigness of a Rabbet, but more like an Hog; being covered all over with sharp thorny Hair, as well as on the Face and Feet, and those sharp Prickles covered with a Kind of soft Moss; but, when 'tis angry, or gathers its Food, it strikes them by natural Instinct, as sharp as Pins, or Needles. He has two Holes under his Tail to discharge his Excrements; which no Creature living has besides. His common Food is Apples, Worms, or Grapes. It is reported, that when he finds Apples on the Ground, under the Trees, he rolls himself upon them, until he has filled all his Prickles, and then carries them to his Den; never having above one in his Mouth. When it is apprehensive of Danger, it draws itself up as round as a Foot-ball; so that nothing appears but the Prickles.

28. THE

28. THE HYENA, of which there are several Sorts, is, in *Casarea*, about the Size of a Fox; it has Brittles like an Horse's Mane on its Back. It is said, it can change the Colour of its Eyes at Pleasure, a thousand Times in a Day. When it is very hungry, it enters the Graves of Men, and eats their dead Bodies; yet its Flesh, in *Syria*, *Damascus*, &c. is eaten by Men. Its Feet and Legs are like a Man's; its Colour like a Bear's; and is thought to be engendered of a Bear and a Dog. It is a Beast of great Subtilty, that barks and makes an hideous Noise in the Night. This Creature is said, when it goes to drink at the River *Nile*, to take a Sup and away, for fear of the Crocodile.

29. THE MANTICORA, (or, according to the *Persians*, *Mantiora*) a Devourer, is bred among the *Indians*; having a triple Row of Teeth beneath and above, and in Bigness and Roughness like a Lion's; as are also his Feet; Face and Ears like a Man's; his Tail like a Scorpion's, armed with a Sting, and sharp-pointed Quills. His Voice is like a small Trumpet, or Pipe. He is so wild, that 'tis very difficult to tame him; and as swift as an Hart. With his Tail he wounds the Hunters, whether they come before or behind him. When the *Indians* take a Whelp of this Beast, they bruise its Buttocks and Tail, to prevent its bearing the sharp Quills; then it is tamed without Danger.

30. AN ANTELOPE is as large as a Goat, of a Chesnut Colour, and white under the Belly. His Horns are almost straight from his Head up, tapering gradually, with Rings at a Distance from one another, till within an Inch and half of the Top. It has fine large black Eyes; a long and slender Neck, Feet, Legs; and a Body shaped like a Deer. There are many in an Herd; when at the same Time they have Scouts, who by running give them Notice of an approaching Foe. They are generally shot, &c. being too swift for a Grey-hound.

31. THE

THE HYENA

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THE MANTICORA

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AN ANTELOPE

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31. THE

THE HYENA



THE MANTICORA



AN ANTELOPE





THE LAMIA



THE ELKE



THE ALLOCAMELUS



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A Description of BEASTS. 22

31. THE LAMIA, concerning which there are many fictitious Stories, is (according to the Opinion of some Writers) the Creature mentioned in the 34th Chapter of *Isaiab*, called in Hebrew *Lilith*; as also the same which is mentioned in the 4th of *Lamentations*. It is thought to be the swiftest of all four-footed Creatures, so that its Prey can seldom or never escape it: And by its Fraud it destroys Men, for, when it sees a Man, it lays open its Breast, and entices him to draw near; and, when it has him within Reach, it falls upon him and devours him. It is said to be bred in *Libya*; and to have a Face and Breasts like a very beautiful Woman. It has no Voice but that of hissing like a Serpent. Its hinder Parts are like a Goat's, its fore Legs like a Bear's; its Body is scaled all over. It is said, they sometimes devour their own Young.

32. THE ELKE is twice as big as an Hart, and bigger than an Horse in *Norway*, *Sweden*, &c. It is tamed, and put into a Coach, Chariot or Sledge, to draw Men thro' great Snows, and upon the Ice. It is said to be more swift, and to run more Miles in one Day than a Horse can in two. This Creature was formerly used to be presented to Princes, and much esteemed for its singular Strength and Swiftnes. Its Forehead is broad, and has two very large Horns: The Female has likewise Horns. His Neck is short, but thick; his Ears and Back very long. Its Colour is generally like an Hart's, but sometimes all white. Its Horns weigh twelve or fourteen Pounds. There is great Virtue ascribed to its Hoof in Medicine.

33. THE ALLOCAMELUS is a Beast of *Peru*; it is about two Yards high, and about five Feet in length: His Head, Neck, and Ears, are like a Mule's; but his Neck as white as a Swan's, his other Parts of a yellowish Colour: His Body is like a Camel's, and Feet like an Ostrich's. It has no Horns. The Males discharge their Urine backwards.

34. A SHEEP is a Creature universally known, being one of the chief for human Food. Its Wool is of great Use for Cloathing. Most Countries have Plenty of this Creature, but none exceed the *English* Sheep. They seldom live ten Years, tho' a Creature of a moderate Size, and well covered; and sharing but a very small Proportion of Gall, yet their Coat is exceedingly curled, beyond that of any other Animal. The Ram generates not till the third Year; and continues fit for Generation to the eighth. The Ewe continues to bear as long as she lives. 'Tis a Creature subject to Diseases, and seldom lives out its full Course. She goes with Young about twenty Weeks.

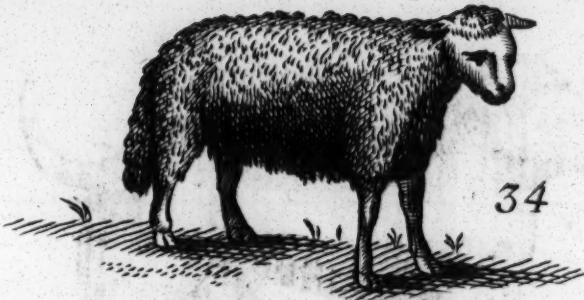
The *African* Sheep are shaped like ours, but not near so big: They have no Wool; but that Want is supplied with Hair; so that here the World seems inverted, the Sheep being hairy, and the Men woolly. They are but a dry and indifferent Sort of Meat.

35. THE STREPSICEROS is a Kind of Sheep bred in *Crete*, not unlike our common Sheep, its Horns excepted, which grow and shoot straight out, like the Unicorn's, being curled about with Wreaths, like the Goat's Horn. This Creature is about as big as an Hart, having likewise red Hair.

36. THE IBEX, taken by some to be a wild Goat, is bred in the *Alps*. 'Tis of an admirable Swiftnes, tho' its Head is loaded with Horns, as no other Beast of its Stature wears, being six or seven Spans long. His Hair and Neck are like a Buck Goat's, with a long Beard; the other Parts of his Body resemble those of an Hart. It inhabits the Tops of Cliffs, Rocks, and Mountains.

37. THE MUSMON is not unlike a Sheep, except in the Wool, which resembles rather the Hair of a Goat. It is bred in *Spain* and *Corfica*, and is said to be begotten betwixt a Ram and a Goat. His Breast is rough and hairy, his Horns bend backwards only to his Ears. It has a very short Tail. It is not inferior in Swiftnes to any other Beast. It frequents the steep Mountains, and feeds on Grass and Herbs. Its Flesh is reckoned very good to eat.

38. THE



34

A SHEEP



35

THE STREPSICEROS



36

IBEX



37

MUSMON

25



A BABOON



39 MONKEYS



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38. THE BABOON is commonly black and hairy, rough-skin'd, has red and bright Eyes, a long Face like a Dog's; but his Teeth are both longer and stronger. His fore Feet are armed with very strong Nails. He is very swift, and hard to be taken. Some of them delight in Fishing, and will stay a great while in the Water hunting for Fish, which they catch in great Abundance, and lay up in Store. The antient *Egyptians* held these Creatures in great Veneration, and kept them in their Temples. It is a Lover of Sheep and Goats, and drinks their Milk. It knows how to take the Kernels out of Nuts, as well as a Man. It will also drink Wine, and eat human Food. It is very surly and ill-natured. It will imitate a great many of human Actions; loving, as is said, wonderfully to wear Garments, and will, of its own Accord, cloath himself with the Skins of such Creatures as he kills. It will stand upright, or sit down, and in many Things will behave, as if it had some Degree of rational Understanding.

39. MONKEYS are bred in many Countries, and are of various Sorts and Sizes. There are some in the *East-Indies* finely spotted. Monkeys, when wild, feed chiefly upon Nuts, Apples, &c. but when tamed, will eat many Sorts of human Food. They are very expert in climbing, mischievous and unlucky; and participate much of the subtle Nature of Apes and Baboons.

40 AN APE (the most common Sort of which is that called *Smitten*) is of a pale Mouse-Colour, and grows to a wonderful Size, some of them being five Feet long. It is so bold and mischievous, that it will attack a Man. The Negroes are so silly, as to believe these Apes can speak, but will not, lest they should be set to Work, which, they suppose, they don't like. Baboons and Monkeys have Tails, but the Apes none.

41. THE BEAR-APE, a very deformed Beast of *America*, has his Belly hanging very low, his Head and Face like a Child's; his Skin of an Ash-Colour, and Hair like a Bear's; he has but three Claws upon a Foot, as long as four Fingers, whereby he climbs up the highest Trees, and for the most Part lives upon the Leaves of a certain Tree common in those Parts. It will not eat the Flesh, nor attempt the Life of Man: But, when tamed, is very fond of Mankind. He does not seem wet, tho' he has been long in the Rain.

42. THE FOX APE is in the fore Part like a Fox, and in the hinder Part like an Ape. Under the common Belly it has a Skin like a Bag, wherein it keeps, lodges, and carries its Young, till they are able to provide for themselves. Neither do they come out of that Receptacle, except it be to suck the Dam, or sport themselves; so that it is the best Shelter against all its Enemies. For it is exceeding swift in running with that Load, as if it had no Burden at all.

43. THE

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AN APE



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THE BEAR APE

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THE LYNX

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43. THE LYNX, by some esteemed the same Creature with the *Ounce*, has from others met with this following Description. It is about as big as a Lamb of two or three Years old. His Head, Mouth, Feet, and Nails, are like a Cat's. His Beard hangs down on both Sides, divided in the Middle, being of sundry Colours. His Tail is short and thick. His Ears are erected upright as the Ears of a Cat. His Colour in the outermost Parts is red; in the innermost white, sprinkled with black Spots; and on both Sides his Nose there are four Spots set in Order. In the upper Lip, on both Sides, are white Hairs, rougher than those in a Cat, or Lion. He is a quick-moving Creature, and hardly ever known to stand still. His Skin is esteemed and used by Nobles. He is loving and gentle to his Keeper, and not cruel to any Man.

44. A CAMELEON is very rare to be seen. It is firmly asserted by some Naturalists, that it lives on Air. Tho' others have asserted, from their own Experience, as they assure us, that upon the Dissection of this Animal, Flies have been found in its Belly; from whence it seems reasonable to conclude, that, however it may live some Time by sucking in the Air, yet that is not its only Nourishment. It is said frequently to change its Colour, very often three or four Times in Half an Hour, which commonly is grey. The Colour it mostly changes to, is a very fine green, spotted with yellow. Its Skin is very thin, and almost transparent. Its Tongue is as long as its whole Body. It is said to be so timorous, that, when it descends from any Height, it moves very cautiously, and curls its Tail, by which it can hold fast about some Thing or other in its Way, lest it should slip. This Creature is like a Lizard.

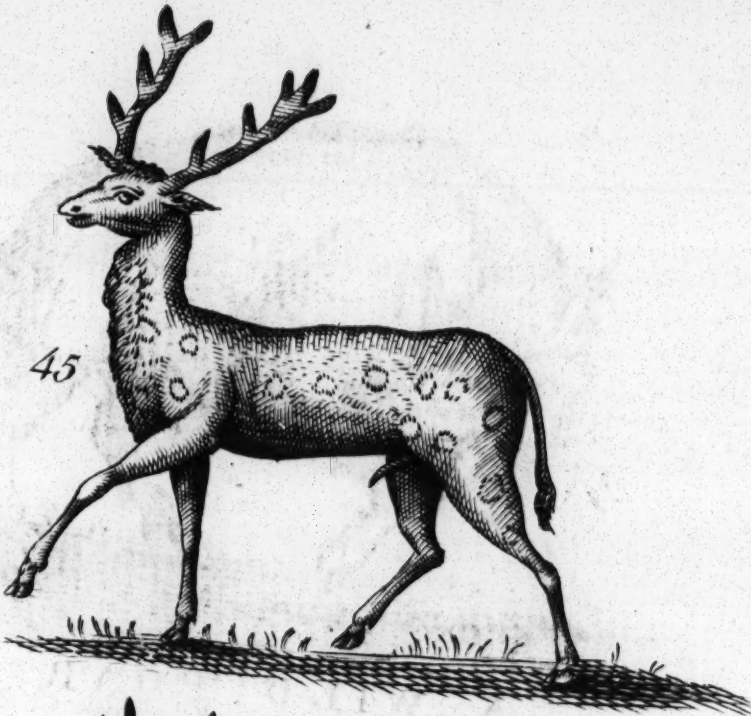
31 *A Description of BEASTS.*

45. THE ROE-BUCK is a Beast commonly found in most Countries, being a Creature of a pretty large Size. The Male has large branched Horns, but the Female has none. It is commonly brinded, or sandy on the Back, &c. having a black Streak down the Back. Its Tail is about as long as a Calf's. Its Belly and Sides are spotted with white, which Spots it loses in old Age. Its Flesh is good for Nourishment; but its Blood, when eaten, occasions Melancholy. Its Swiftness is very surprising.

46. THE HART has his Face fleshy, his Nostrils flat, his Neck very long, his Ears pretty large, and Horns twenty Inches long at most, somewhat branched like those of the Roe-Buck. This Creature is bred in many Countries, but the *British* seem to have the Preference of most. The Hind, the Female of this Creature, has no Horns. Every Year, in the Month of *April*, the Hart sheds, or loses his Horns, and having lost them, he hides himself in the Day-time in shady Places, to avoid the Annoyance of Flies, and feeds only in the Night, till his new Horns sprout out and harden. He is a great Enemy to all Kinds of Serpents, which he labours to destroy wherever he finds any, but is afraid of almost all other Creatures. His Flesh is accounted excellent Food, and, as well as his Horns, is esteemed good in Physic. Little need be said of the Pleasure taken in hunting this Creature and the Roe-Buck, it being a Matter so well known.

THE STAG is vulgarly famed for long Life, but upon no certain History. There goes a Report of a certain Stag found with a Chain about his Neck, buried in Fat. That he should be a long lived Creature seems less probable, because he comes to his full Growth at five, soon after which his Horns, which are yearly shed and renewed, grow from a narrower Basis, and less branching.

47. THE



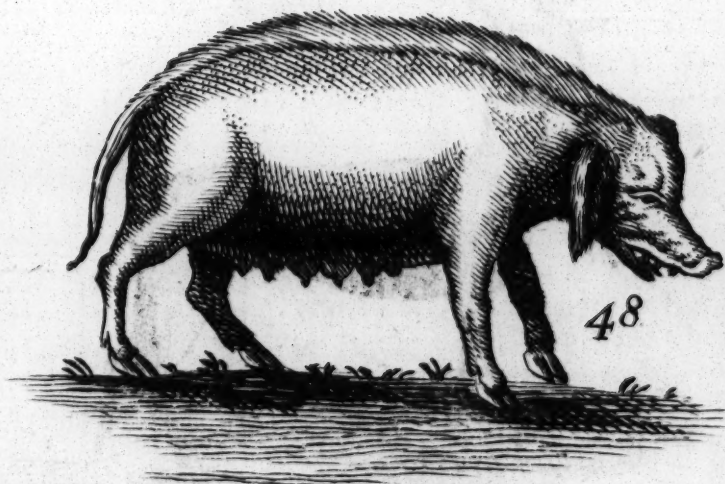
A ROE BUCK



THE HART



A WILD BOAR



A SOW



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47. THE WILD BOAR inhabits, for the most Part, Marshes and Woods; and is commonly of a black, or brown Colour. His Tusks, when living, cut like sharp Knives; but, when dead, lose their Keenness. It is said, when this Creature is hunted down, his Tusks are so inflamed, that they will burn and singe the Hair of the Dogs. His Tail is short; and his hind Feet are (some say) not cloven, but stand upon one Claw. His Flesh is very tender, and good for Food. The hunting the Wild Boar is dangerous to Men and Dogs, both having been killed sometimes in the Pursuit of this fierce Beast.

48. THE SWINE is bred in most Parts of the World. Its Skin is all over rough and hairy, not so thick as an Ox's, yet much longer and stiffer, standing up on the Ridge of the Back. This Sort of Animals differ in Colour, according to the several Countries wherein it is produced. The Swine in *Germany* are for the most Part red, in *France* and *Italy* black, and in other Parts, of various Colours. The Snout of this Creature is long, strong, and broad, to cast up the Earth for its Food; having on the Tip a rising Gristle, round and picked at the End, between the Nostrils, wherewith it first enters the Ground in digging. Upon its under Chap, there are Teeth which grow out of the Head of the Male, which the Female hath not. For, as the Elephant has two Teeth growing downward, so has the Boar two growing upward. As the Horse has his Mane, so has the Swine strong Bristles on his Neck; which Neck is broad and thick, wherein lies the Strength of the Beast. The Swine of *Italy* and *Germany*, chiefly feeding on Acorns, are generally esteemed the best Food. The Hog sometimes lives to fifteen, or even twenty Years; and tho' its Flesh be the moistest of all Animals, yet this seems to contribute nothing to the Prolongation of Life. But for the Wild Boar, there is no certain Account of him.

35 *A Description of* BEASTS.

49. THE CAMEL, of which there are divers Sorts, is distinguished according to the different Countries, which produce this Animal. In *India* it is said to be bred in the Mountains; and hath two Bunches on its Back, and one on its Breast. His Colour is for the most Part brown; yet there are Herds of white. Its Feet are fleshy, like a Bear's, and are shod with Leather when it travels. There is an Herb, which has a Seed like a Myrtle Seed, that is poisonous to Worms, yet it is Food for Camels. It will not drink clear or clean Water, but that which is slimy, or muddy. It will endure Thirst for some Days; for which Reason it is more useful for Travellers than Horses, in the *Libyan* or *Arabian* Deserts: When it drinks, it takes a very large Quantity. The Camel is long-lived; a lean finewy Creature, that commonly reaches to fifty, and sometimes to a hundred. It is said to be so chaste by natural Instinct, that the Male will not cover its Dam, &c. Of its Hair is made Camblet. Camel's Milk is the thinnest of all others; and is therefore very wholesome for Food. There are several medicinal Virtues in Camels. These Creatures are produced in great Plenty in *Arabia*, &c.

50. THE DROMEDARY is like a Camel, of less Stature, but much swifter; and has but one hard Bunch on his Back. It cheweth the Cud. It is a very tall, large Creature. Its upper Lip is cloven in the Middle like a Hare's; and it has two broad Nails on his Feet, which in the upper Part appear cloven, but underneath whole, round and fleshy, without Division. It has an hard Bunch on its Breast, whereon it leans, sitting down and rising; and also one upon each Knee. It is said to live fifty or sixty Years. This Creature was formerly used to draw a Chariot, and presented to Princes; and in Time of War, every one carried two Archers, who sat upon him Back to Back, shooting their Darts; one against the Front of the Enemy, and the other against the Followers. It is said to travel an hundred Miles in a Day, and to carry a Burden of fifteen hundred Weight; bending his Knee, like the Camel, to take up his Load and Rider.

51. THE



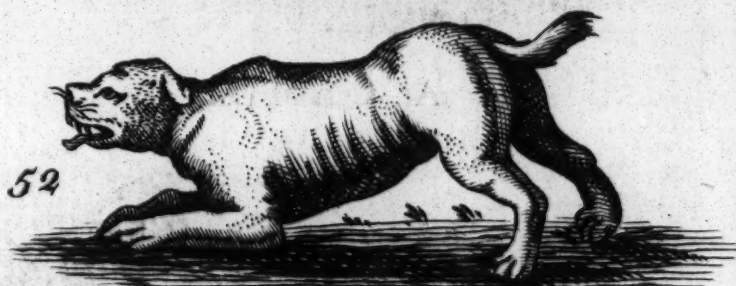
A CAMEL



A DROMEDARY



A MASTIFF



A BULL DOG



A GREYHOUND



51. THE MASTIFF-DOG is the largest of the whole Species, vastly strong, and fierce. It is chiefly used for guarding Houses, especially in Country Places, against Thieves and Robbers; and sometimes by Drovers, and oftentimes for baiting of Beasts.

52. THE BULL-DOG is much less than the Mastiff, but not inferior in Fierceness. It has a pretty large Head, Neck, and Breast. Those of a brinded Colour are accounted the best of the Kind. This Creature will naturally run at, and seize the fiercest Bull, without barking, running directly at his Head, and sometimes catching hold of his Nose, and pin the Bull to the Ground, and make him roar in a terrible Manner; nor can he, without great Difficulty, be made to quit his Hold. Two of these Dogs, let loose at once, are thought to be a Match for a Bull, three for a Bear, and four for a Lion.

53. A GREYHOUND has a long Body, a neat sharp Head, a full Eye, a long Mouth, sharp Teeth, little Ears, with thin Gristles in them, a straight Neck, and a broad and strong Breast; his fore Legs are straight; his hind Legs also long and straight; his Shoulders broad, Ribs round, strong, and full of Sinews, and taper about the Belly. He is the swiftest of all Dogs. The best Time to try him, and train him to his Game, is at twelve Months old. He courses by Sight, and not by Scent, as other Hounds do. He is said to outlive all other Kinds of Dogs.

54. THE

54. THE *Engliſh* BLOOD-HOUND is larger than the Beagle, or any other hunting Hounds. It is of the Colour of other Hounds, being red and black, and white spotted, but moſt commonly red and brown. It has long Ears, and ſeldom barks except in hunting, and then will follow its Game through Woods, Thickets, &c. and never leave what it is in Purſuit of, for any other, till it kills; which it ſeldom fails to do. It is employed in hunting the Hare, Fox, Hart, Badger, &c.

55. THE SPANIEL is another Kind of ſmelling Dog, very docile, that may be taught to do very ſurprizing Tricks, ſuch as fetching, carrying, &c. There are two Sorts, one called a Water-Spaniel, and the other a Land-Spaniel: The firſt of theſe is very excellent at hunting of Otters, Ducks, &c. and will watch the Stroke of a Gun, and, as ſoon as the Fowler ſhoots a Fowl in the Water, will inſtantly go after it, and bring it to his Maſter.

56. THE LAND-SPANIEL is uſed in ſetting for Partridges, Hawking, &c. and, in regard to its Uſefulneſs for ſuch Kind of Sport, is eſteemed and valued more than moſt other Dogs. The Colour and Size of this Creature are ſo well known, that there need be no more ſaid about them.

THE DOG is a ſhort-lived Creature, that laſts not above twenty Years, and ſeldom ſees fourteen. He is hot, and lives unequally; as being often in violent Motion, and then ſleeping. The Bitch has many young ones at a Litter, and goes with them nine Weeks.

57. THE

54



A BLOOD HOUND

55



A WATER SPANIEL

56



A LAND SPANIEL




THE BISON


THE WHITE SCOTISH
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57. THE BISON, or Wild Ox, is bred chiefly in the Northern Parts of the World, viz. *Muscovy*, *Scythia*, &c. It is as big as a Bull, or Ox; being maned about the Neck and Back, like a Lion; and his Hair hanging down under his Chin, or nether Lip, like a large Beard; and a Rising, or little Ridge, down along his Face, from his Fore-head to his Nose, very hairy. His Horns are large, very sharp, and turning up towards his Back, like those of a wild Goat on the *Alps*. It is of such great Strength, that it can (if some Writers may be believed) toss an Horse and Horseman. With its Tongue, which is hard and rough, like a File, it can draw a Man to him, whom by licking he can wound to Death. Its Hair is red, yellow, or black; its Eyes very large and fierce. It smells like a Musk-Cat. Its Flesh is very fat in Summer-time, but not good to eat, being strong. The Blood is thought to be the purest in the World, excelling in Colour any Purple.



58. THE white *Scottish* BISON, or Wild Ox, is maned about the Neck, like a Lion; but in other Parts like a common Ox. The Animals of this Kind once overspread the Woods of *Callendar*, or *Caldar*; but now they are all slain, except in that *Scottish* Part which is called *Cumirnal*. The Bison is said to dread and abhor Mankind to that Degree, that he will not feed on any Grass or Herbs, if he can discern by his Smell a Man has touched them, at least for many Days together. If he meets a Man, he presently makes at him, fearing neither Dogs nor Spears, nor any Kind of Weapons. It is excellent Food; and used formerly to be very acceptable to Persons of the first Rank.

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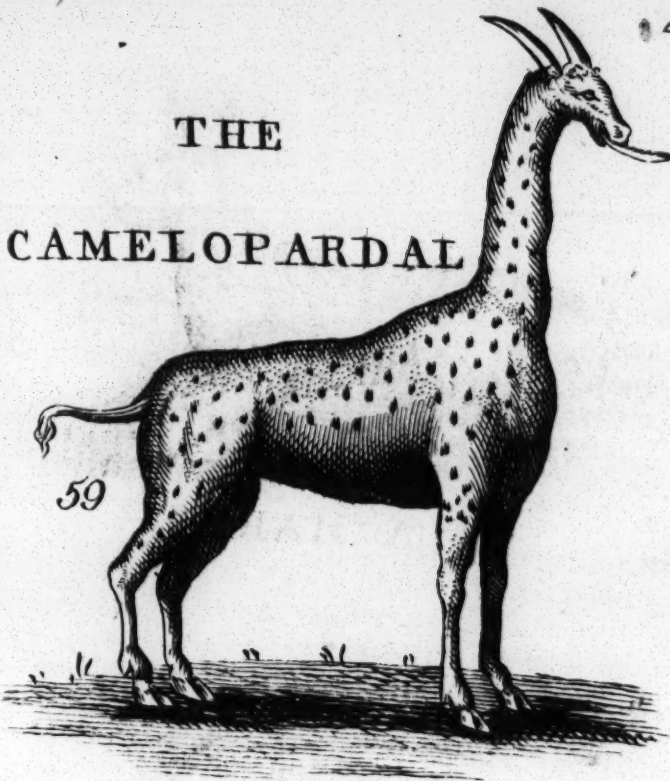
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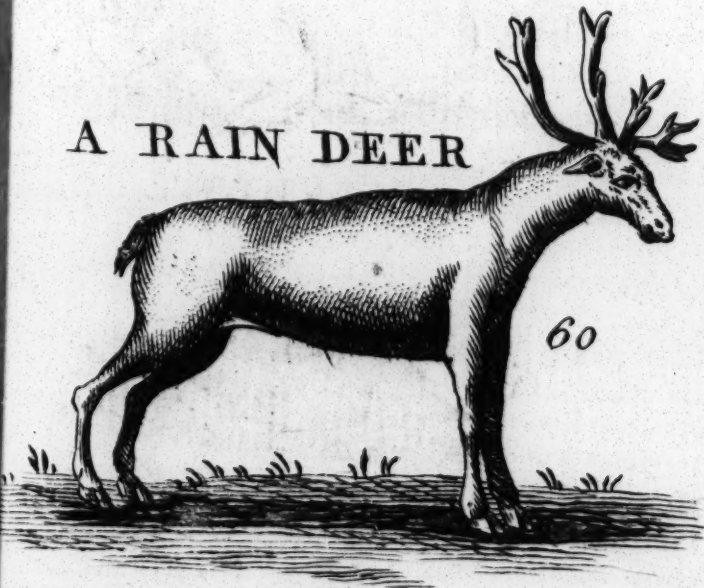
59. THE CAMELOPARDAL is bred in *Ethiopia, India, Georgia, &c.* The Head of it is like a Camel's; its Colour, for the most Part, red and white, beautifully mixed together, and the Skin full of Spots. It has two little Horns upon its Head, of the Colour of Iron; has a small Mouth, like an Hart's; a Tongue near three Feet long, and a Neck of divers Colours, of a very great Length, which he holds higher than a Camel's, and is far above the Proportion of his other Parts. His fore Feet are much longer than his hinder. His Pace is different from all other Beasts; for he moves right and left Feet together. This Creature is like both a Camel and a Panther. The Skin of this Beast is very valuable. It is a solitary Beast, and keepeth in the Woods, if it be not taken when it is young. It is very tractable, and easy to be governed, so that a Child may lead it, with a small Line or Cord about its Head. The Flesh of this Creature is good Meat.

60. THE REIN-DEER of *Lapland* is somewhat bigger than a Stag; with Horns branching out into several small ones; Feet thick, like a Bull's; Colour near an Ash, but white on the Belly and Haunches. It resembles more an Ass than a Stag. Though its Hoof be cleft, it does not chew the Cud. It is naturally wild, but tamed for domestic Service, such as drawing a Sledge, Cart, or carrying of Burdens. In the Summer-time it feeds on Grass, and Leaves of Trees; and at other Times on a Sort of white Moss, which that Country abounds with: When the Mountains are covered with Snow, it scrapes out this Moss with its Feet. It goes a rutting about the Middle of *September*, and goes with Young ten Months, and breeds one at a Time. It is at its full Growth at four Years; and seldom lives above ten. With the Milk of this Creature they make Cheese, but no Butter.

THE
CAMELOPARDAL



A RAIN DEER



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A HARE



A RABBIT



A MOLE



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61. THE HARE has every Limb and Part of it made for Swiftneſs. Its hinder Legs are longer than its fore Legs. It always looks backwards when purſued. It has, like all fearful and unarmed Creatures, long Ears; that, from the Advantage of Hearing, it may avoid its Enemies by Flight. The Hare and Rabbet ſcarce laſt ſeven Years; they are both great Breeders, and have many Young at once. They differ in this, that the Rabbet lives under Ground, and the Hare above; and that the Fleſh of the Hare is the darkeſt.

62. THE RABBIT is bred in moſt Countries, but few have greater Plenty of them than *England*. It is almoſt like an Hare, except in its Head and Tail, which are ſhorter; and in its Colour, which is brighter. There are Rabbits of ſeveral Colours, as white, black, &c. The Rabbet begins to breed in *England*, at a Year old, and bears every Month, or, at leaſt, ſeven Times in a Year. Its Skin is much eſteemed for ſeveral Uſes, as its Fleſh is for Food. The Male will kill the Young, if it can get at them; to prevent which, the Female will cover her Litter with Gravel, or Earth.

63. THE MOLE is about the Bigneſs of a Rat. The Snout is like an Hog's; its Feet are like a Bear's, and Legs ſhort; its Toes, with which it digs up the Earth, have ſharp Nails. It lives in the Earth upon Worms. It has no Ears that can be diſcerned; yet it hears in the Ground perfectly well. It is generally of a blackiſh Colour, with ſhort ſmooth Hair, and ſoft as Wool. Its Eyes are commonly ſhut, or covered.

64. AN

64. AN OTTER is an amphibious Animal, that lives both on Land, and in Water; yet it never goes into the Sea. It abounds in all Nations, where there are Rivers, or Fish-pools, as *Italy, France, Germany, England, &c.* It is less than a Beaver, and resembles it in most Parts, except in the Tail. It has a rough Skin, and the Hair of it is very soft and neat, like the Hair of a Beaver, and of a Chesnut Colour. Its Feet and Tail are like a Dog's, and Teeth very sharp. Though it lives in and upon the Water, yet it is forced to take Breath. It is exceeding swift in Pursuit of its Prey, which are mostly Fish, with which he fills his Den so full, that it stinks to that Degree, as to corrupt the Air. In the Winter-time it lives chiefly upon Land, and feeds upon Fruit, Bark of Trees, &c. It is hunted with Dogs, and by Men with sharp Spears.

65. THE BEAVER builds an House as the Mulk Rat, only much larger; and with Timber makes Dams over narrow Rivers, to catch Fish, by standing to watch them thereon, and jumping upon them on a sudden. It is a very subtle Creature; and there is an orderly Government among their Species. In their Works each knows his proper Business and Station; and the Overseers beat those young ones that loiter, and will make them work stoutly. It is about the Size of a Fox, or a Badger. His Head is short, his Ears are very small and round; its Teeth very long, the under Teeth standing out beyond its Lips three Fingers Breadth, and the upper about half a Finger's, being very broad, crooked, sharp and strong. His fore Feet are like a Dog's, his hinder like a Goose's; but the Tail is most strange of all, being covered over with a Skin, like the Scales of a Fish, and is in Shape like a Soal, about six Fingers broad, and half a Foot long. It lives both in the Water, and on the Land.

64



AN OTTER

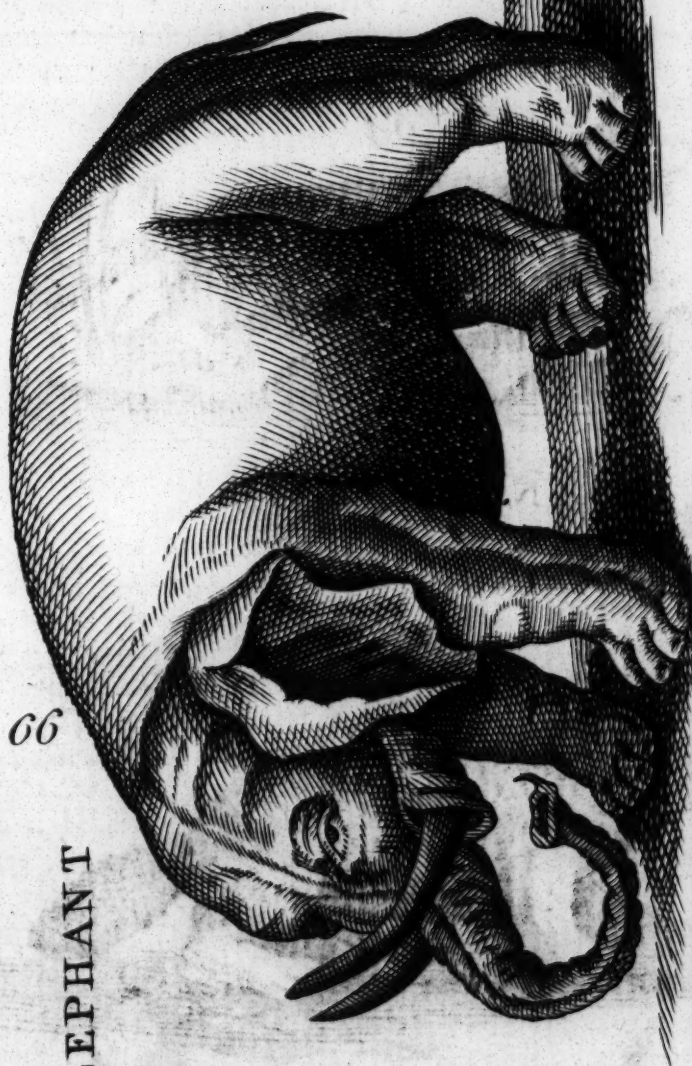
65



THE BEAVER

66

AN ELEPHANT



THE ROYAL ART

66. THE ELEPHANT is bred in the hot *East* and *South* Countries: That of *India* is the largest, being about thirteen Feet high, and seven broad; and is much the largest of all Land Animals. It is for the most Part of a Mouse Colour, or black. The Skin is so hard, that a sharp Sword cannot penetrate through it, especially on the Back; the most tender Part being under the Belly. Its Eyes are like Swine's. It has four Teeth on each Side, with which it grinds its Meat like Meal; besides these it has two others, which hang out beyond the rest; in the Male downwards, in the Female upwards: Those of the Male are the largest; those of the Female are smaller, but sharper. One of them it keeps always sharp, to revenge Injuries; and with the other it roots up Trees and Plants for its Meat. The Tooth of the Male of this Beast grows to be ten Feet long; some Elephants Teeth have been seen, that (they say) have weighed singly three hundred Pound Weight. The Teeth of the Female are reckoned more precious than those of the Male. These they lose once in ten Years; which falling off, they very carefully bury in the Earth (as is thought) on Purpose that Men may not find them. The two Teeth hanging out beyond the rest are Ivory. The Elephant's Tongue is very small, but broad. His Trunk, through which he draws Breath, serves him as an Hand, to receive his Food; it is crooked, gristly, and flexible. At the Root, next to the Nose, in the Trunk, are two Passages, one into his Body and Head, by which he breathes, and the other into his Mouth, whereby he takes in his Food. With this he fights in War, and can take up a small Piece of Money from the Ground. It has Joints in its Legs, which it can bend at Pleasure. Its Feet are round like an Horse's, and vastly broad. It is a great Lover of Wine, and will drink (if Fame be true) about fourteen Gallons at a Time, of either Wine or Water. It goes with Young, according to some Writers, three Years, and others, but two

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Years;

51 *A Description of BEASTS.*

Years; and brings forth but one at a Time, and that but little bigger than a Calf, and grows till thirty. When it crosses a River, the Dam takes her Young up with her Snout, with which she grasps it, and carries it safe over. The Female is more strong and courageous than the Male, and will bear a greater Burden; but in War the Male is more graceful, because taller. When it is most loaded, it will go swift; and can carry a wooden Tower upon its Back, and thirty Men, with their Ammunitions and Provisions of War. It is one of the most docile of all Animals, and may be taught to do many Things. If it receives no Hurt, it will live an hundred Years, and sometimes two hundred. The Blood of the Elephant is observed to be the coldest of all Animals.

67. THE WILD GOATS are dispersed into many Countries beyond the Sea, the *Alps*, *Italy*, &c. It is said, that on the Top of the *Libyan* Mountains there are Goats of a monstrous Size, whose Horns hang crooking backwards to their Shoulders, not like other Goats. This Sort of Goats is said to be very dextrous at climbing, and leaping from the Top of one craggy Hill to another, sometimes at a very great Distance, and seldom or never receiving Hurt from Falls. They are remarkable in their Care of their Young; which Care, when the Dam grows old, is returned with a becoming Gratitude by the Young, when grown up, bringing them both Food and Water. The Male of this Animal differs not from the Female either in Horn, Colour, or Proportion. In the Summer-time these are red, and in the Winter brown.

THE GOAT approaches the Sheep in Age, and almost every thing else; tho' a more nimble Creature, and of a somewhat firmer Flesh; whence he should seem longer-lived; but he is much more salacious, and therefore shorter-lived.

68. THE

A MOUNTAIN GOAT



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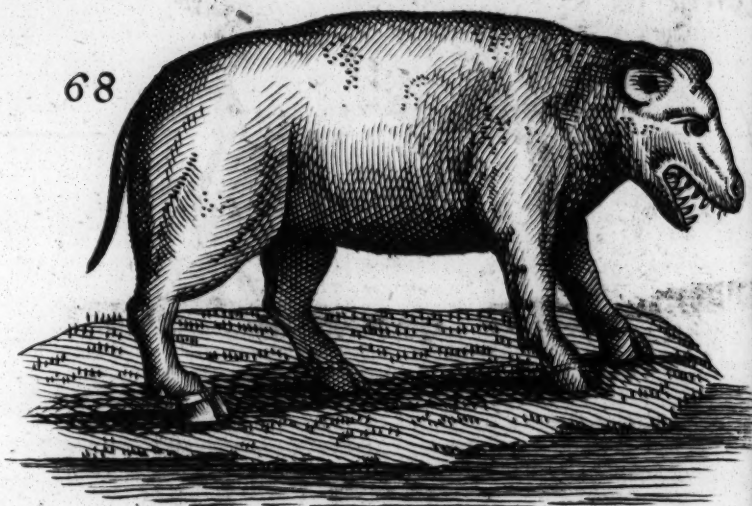
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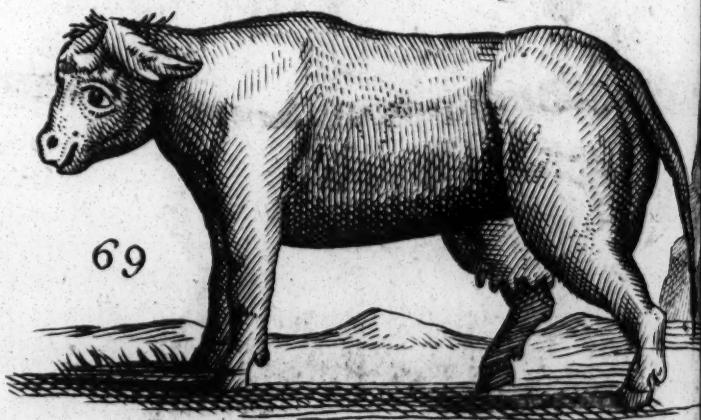
SEA HORSE

68



MOUNTAIN COW

69



68. THE SEA-HORSE lives as well on the Land, as in the Water. It is shaped like an Ox, but somewhat bigger, weighing fifteen or sixteen hundred Weight. It is covered with Hair of a Mouse Colour, and very sleek. The Head is flatish on the Top: It has no Horns, but large Lips, and wide Mouth, and strong Teeth; four of which, viz. one in each Jaw, are longer than the rest, being four or five Inches long. It has large broad Ears, great goggle Eyes, a thick Neck, strong Legs, but weak Fetlocks. His Hoofs are cloven in the Middle; his Tail is short, tapering like a Swine's. It is very good Meat. He grazes on Shore, and dungs like an Horse; but retires to the Water, if pursued, and will sink down to the Bottom, tho' very deep, and there walks as on dry Ground.

69. THE MOUNTAIN COW (according to Captain *Dampier*) is as big as a Bullock of two Years old, and shaped like a Cow; but has a much larger Head, without Horns. Her Nose is short; her Eyes are round, full, and of a prodigious Size. She has great Lips; and her Ears are in Proportion to her Head. Her Neck is thick and short, and her Legs shorter than ordinary. She has a coarse thin Hair, and a pretty long Tail, but no Bunch of Hair at the End. Her Hide is near two Inches thick, and her flesh red, and very wholesome Meat. This Beast never feeds in Pasture, like other Cows, but upon long Grass, or Moss, on the Banks of Rivers. When her Belly is full, she lies down to sleep by the Water-side, and at the least Noise slips into the Water, where sinking down to the Bottom, tho' very deep, it is said, she walks as on dry Ground. She is bred near the Bay of *Honduras*, in *America*.

55. *A Description of* BEASTS.

70. THE CIVET-CAT requires a large Share of Trouble and Attendance to breed it up. Its Food is Pap boiled, or made of Millet, with a little Flesh or Fish. It produces Civet, even when very young; of which that of the Male is greater, and better than that of the Female, because the latter cannot avoid urining into the Civet-Bag, which spoils it.

71. THE GENNET-CAT, (so called, as some suppose, from its Likeness to a common Cat) is in Size between a Cat and a Fox. The Skin, wherein there is Abundance of Spots, is very beautiful; the shining Brightness and Splendor of it not being inferior to that of any other Creature. It is meek and gentle, except it is provoked; and is suffered, in *Constantinople*, to go up and down from House to House, like a common Cat. The Wild of this Species keep in Valleys and marshy Places.

72. THE FITCH, or POLE-CAT, differs from the Wild-Cat on account of her strong and stinking Smell. Its Skin is stiff, harsh, and rugged; and lasts long in Garments. Its Tail is not above two Hands long. Its Breast, Tail, and Legs, are of a blackish Colour, but the Belly and Sides yellow. It keeps in the Tops of Houses and secret Corners, and devours Hens, Chickens, &c. by biting off their Heads, to prevent their Crying. Some Pole-cats wander, and keep in Woods, and live upon Birds; others by the Sea-side, and Rocks, and feed upon Fish.

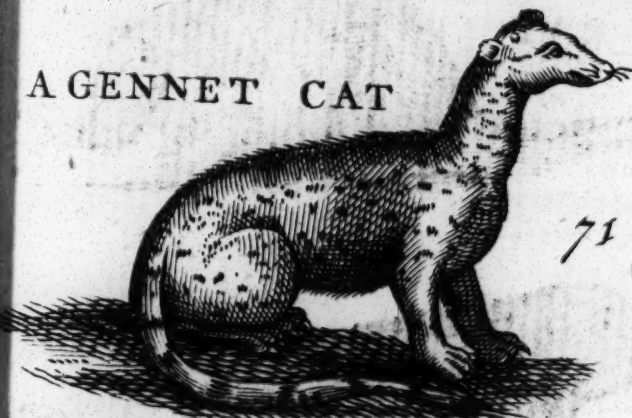
73. THE Common HOUSE-CAT is in all Parts like a Lioness, except in her sharp Ears. Her Flesh is soft and smooth; her Tongue, in licking, is rough like a Lion's; her Teeth are like a Saw; her Nails are sheathed, like the Nails of a Lion; striking with her fore Feet both Dogs and other Things, as a Man doth with his Hand. The Age of the Cat terminates between six and ten; a nimble Creature, abounding in Spirit, that eats voraciously, and swallows without much chewing. She catches her Prey by Leaping. The Cat is neat, cleanly, and a very useful domestic Creature.

74. MICE

A CIVET CAT 56



A GENNET CAT



POLE-
CAT



A COMMON CAT

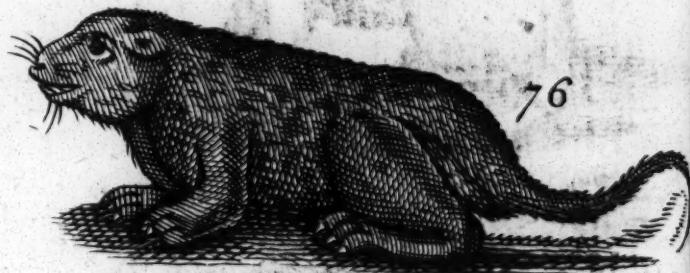


57

MICE



A RAT



A MUSK RAT



LAND TORTOISE



A Description of BEASTS. 58

74. MICE are of various Colours; but mostly Ash-coloured. In *Savoy*, and some Parts of *France*, there are white Mice. They also differ in Size. Their Hearts are very large; and their Liver and Lights (according to some Writers) increase in the Winter, the Fibres in them increasing and decreasing with the Moon; for every Day of the Moon's Age there is a Fibre increased in their Liver; which gave Occasion to the Observation, The Moon feeds Oysters, fills Hedgehogs, and increases the Fibres in Mice. In *Africa* there are Mice which afford a musky Scent, but have no Bags like the Civet-Cat; whence some think, that the pleasant Odours proceed from the Skin. Their Place of Living, Food, &c. are so well known, that it is needless to trouble the Reader any farther about them.

75. A RAT somewhat resembles a Mouse in its Shape, but is four Times as big, being of a dusky Colour, more white under the Belly; having a long Head, short and round Ears, short Legs, long Claws, very large Eyes, and a long Tail, almost void of Hair, and accounted venomous. What has hitherto been described is the Land-Rat. There is also a Water-Rat, which has Holes by the Water-Side, and feeds upon Fish. It is in all Respects like the Land-Rat, except in the Snout, which is rounder and blunter.

76. THE MUSK-RAT is said to be shaped like one of our Water-Rats, but larger. It has a fine musky Scent. It builds in the Marshes, by the Water-Side, with two or three Ways into them; and is finely daubed within, having three lodging Rooms very neat, one higher than another. It is thought to live mostly on Fish.

77. THE LAND-TORTOISE lives upon Grass; moves very slowly; and, if any Thing comes near its Head, draws it under the Shell, which is so strong, that nothing can hurt it. It also draws in its fore Legs with its Head; so that all is secured. It will carry a Man on its Back. Its Flesh eats and looks like Buffalo, and makes good Broth.

59 *A Description of BEASTS.*

78. THE OPOSSUM is in Shape and Size somewhat like our Badger, but of a lighter dun Colour; with a long Tail like a Rat's, but thicker. The Skin of its Belly is very large, and folded so as to meet like a Purse, wherein it secures its Young, while little; which will naturally run thither. In this false Belly it will carry its Young. It feeds upon Fish. It is bred in *Virginia*.

79. THE POTTO (so called by the Negroes, but by the *English*, *Sluggard*, from its lazy, sluggish Nature; a whole Day being little enough for it to advance ten Steps forward) is said, when he climbs a Tree, not to leave it till he has eaten up not only the Fruit, but the Leaves also, and then descends fat and in good Case; but before he can get up another Tree, he becomes very lean, at least, if he does not perish with Hunger. It is such an horrible ugly Creature, that scarce any Thing besides can be found so disagreeable.

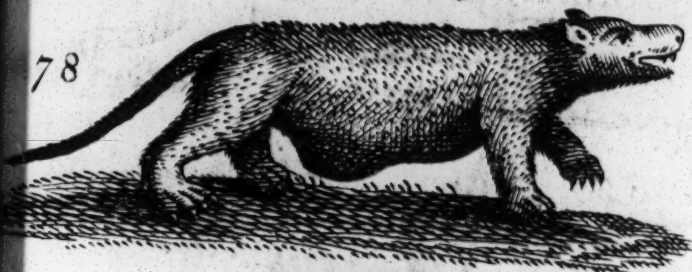
80. THE COATI-MONDI is an Animal of *Brazil*, having a Snout of about a Foot long; which is much bigger in Proportion than any other Part of his Body. His Eyes are small, like a Pig's; and his Ears round, like those of a Rat. The fore Feet have each five Toes; those of the fore Paws are longer than those of the hinder. Its Hair is short, rough, knotty, and of a blackish Colour on the Back; and the rest of the Body a Mixture of black and red.

81. THE TATUS, or ARMADILLO, is bred in *Guinea*, and the *West-Indies*. It is covered with a hard Shell, like the Fins of a Fish, which seems to be buckled to his Back, like a Coat-Armour, within which the Beast draws up his Body, as an Hedgehog does within his prickled Skin. It is not much bigger than a little Pig, resembling that Creature in his Snout, Ears, Legs and Feet. Its Tail is very long like a Rat's; and covered all over with a scaly Shell. Its Mouth is wider than a Swine's. Upon his fore Feet are four Toes, and upon his hind Feet five Toes.

OPOSSUM

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79



THE POTTO

80



THE COATI MONDI

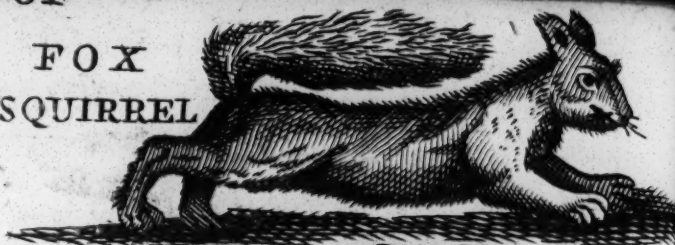
81



THE TATUS

61

FOX
SQUIRREL



82

FLYING
SQUIRREL



GROUND SQUIRREL



ENGLISH
SQUIRREL



WEESIL

83



82. OF SQUIRRELS there are three Kinds, bred in *Virginia*. The first is the great Fox-Squirrel, much larger than the *English*, and grey; this Sort is very common, and as good to eat as a Rabbit. The second is the Flying Squirrel, of a light dun Colour, and less than the *English*. The Skin, on either Side the Belly, extended, is very large, betwixt the fore Leg and hind Leg, which helps it in skipping from one Bough to another. This Sort, though less, will leap farther than the Fox-Squirrel. The third is the Ground-Squirrel, a little bigger than a Mouse, finely spotted, like a young Fawn. The *English* Squirrel is about the Size of a Weevil, but hardly so long. Its Head, Tail, and Colour, are much like those of a Fox. It will, like other Squirrels, leap from Bough to Bough, crack Nuts, feed on Fruits and Vegetables; and is very acceptable to the Ladies.

83. THE WEESIL has a long and thin Body. There are some of this Species of different Colours, as red, brown, black, and some all white. There are two Sorts, one a domestic Weevil, living in Houses, Barns, &c. The other wild, living in the Woods and Mountains. In the *Northern* Parts of *Europe*, there are prodigious Quantities of white Weevils. The Ladies of the first Rank in *Russia* cloath themselves with their Skins, instead of Ermine, which is very costly. The domestic Weevils kill and destroy Rats, Mice, and Moles; as also Hens, Chickens, Eggs, &c. There's nothing more strange, than what is reported of their Conception and Generation; for they are said to ingender at the Ear, and bring forth their Young at the Mouth.

84. LIZARDS

63 *A Description of BEASTS.*

84. LIZARDS are of various Species ; some of the largest having the Tail about a Foot long, and an Hand broad. The Lizard is of a dark Colour, but half the Head is red. There are some other Sorts of Lizards which are green, and some grey ; the last much less than the first ; and these are suffered to creep up and down the Chambers (at the *Guinea Factories*) cleansing them from all Vermin. These, according to some, are called *Salamanders*. Lizards are bred in *Spain, Portugal, &c.*

85. THE FERRET is a bold Creature, Enemy to all others, but those of its own Kind. It is in Size and Make somewhat like a Weevil. It breeds in *England*, but not in several other Countries of *Europe*. Here it is tamed, to hunt Rabbits out of their Holes in the Earth ; but it is put in always muzzled, lest it should kill them, and suck their Blood in their Burrows, which it is very greedy of. Its Head is little, like a Mouse's, and its Eyes very fiery. The tame of this Species lives upon Milk, Barley, Bread, &c. and the wild upon the Blood of Rabbits, Hares, Hens, Chickens, and other Creatures, that it can surprize and overcome.

86. THE MARTIN is about the Bigness of a Cat, having a longer Body but shorter Legs, with Head and Tail like a Fox's. Its Skin is somewhat brown, with white on the Throat, and yellow on the Back. Its Teeth are exceeding white and unequal, one longer than another, and most prodigious sharp. In the nether Chap stand six small eating Teeth, in a right Line over-against one another ; which don't happen in any other Beast. The grinding Teeth are like a Saw, triangular in Fashion, being eight above and eight beneath. It is bred in several Countries, as *France, Italy, Sweden, and Muscovy* ; but not without some Difference. The Skin of this Creature bears a great Price ; Princes and Noblemen being clothed therewith.

87. THE

A LIZARD

64



84

GREEN LIZARD



A FERRET

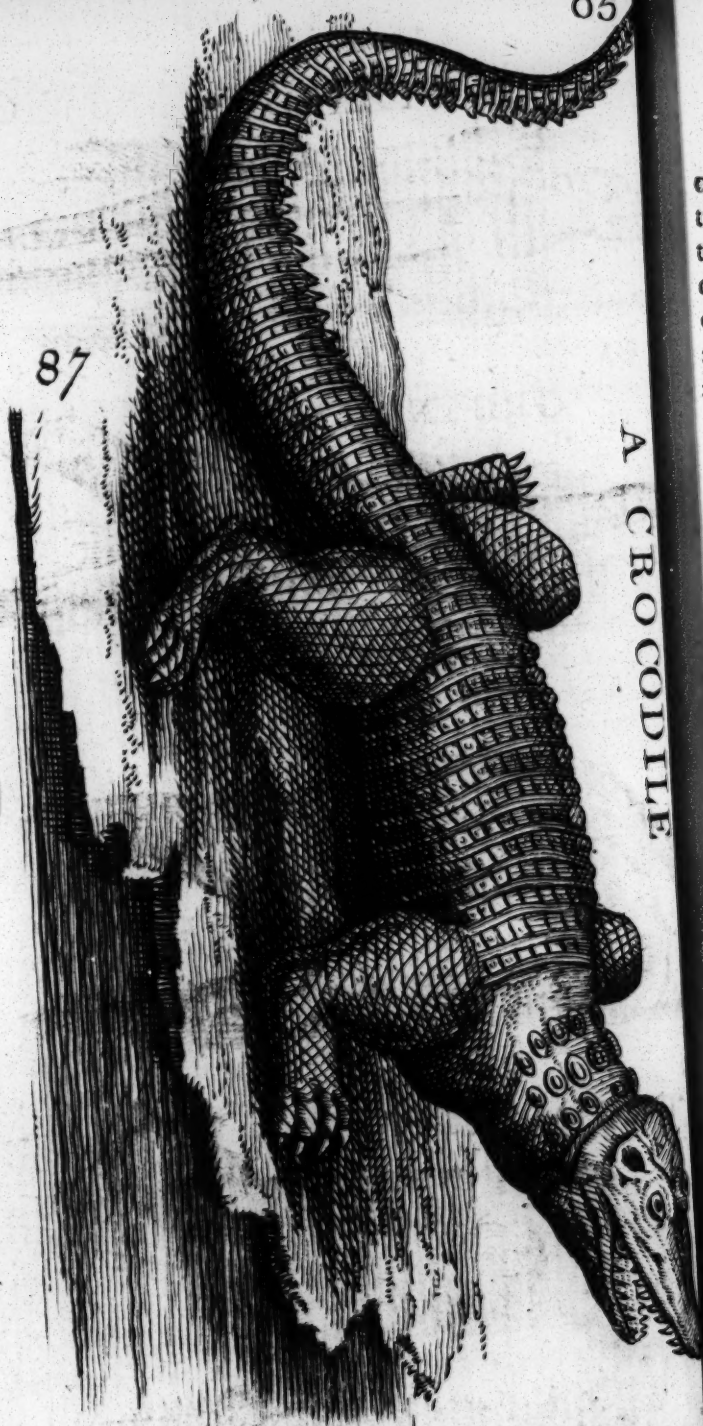


THE MARTIN



A CROCODILE

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87. THE CROCODILE is a Creature that liveth on Land and Water. Its Colour is like to Saffron, that is, betwixt yellow and red, but more inclining to yellow. The Belly is somewhat whiter than the other Parts. Its Body is rough, being covered all over with a certain Bark, or Rind, so thick, firm, and strong, that it will not yield (and especially about the Back) unto a Cart-Wheel, when the Cart is loaded; and in all the upper Parts, and the Tail, it is impenetrable by any Dart or Spear: But the Belly is softer, wherein it receiveth Wounds more easily. The Covering of its Back is distinguished into divers divided Shells, standing up far above the Flesh; but on the Belly it is more smooth. The Head of this Beast is very broad; and his Snout is like a Swine's. When it eateth or biteth, it never moveth its under Chap. The Opening of the Mouth reacheth to the Place of his Ears. Its Teeth are white, long, sharp, a little crooked and hollow. It has sixty Joints or Bones on the Back, which are tied together with so many Nerves. The Tail is near as long as the whole Body; and the same is also rough, and armed with hard Skin upon the upper Part, and the Sides; but beneath, it is smooth and tender. It hath Fins upon the Tail, by the Benefit whereof it swimmeth; as also by the Help of its Feet, which are like a Bear's, except that they are covered with Scales instead of Hair. Its Nails are very sharp and strong. It is doubtful, whether it hath any Place of Excrement, except the Mouth. By Reason of the Shortness of its Legs, his Pace is very slow; and therefore it is not very difficult for a Man to escape from him by Flight; especially, if he does not go straight forward, but turns and winds out of the direct Path; for the Crocodile's Body is so hard and stiff, that it cannot easily turn and wind after him. It brings forth Young every Year; and lays its Eggs (which are about as big as a Goose's) in the Earth, or dry Land. During the Space of threescore Days it lays every Day an Egg; and within the



67 *A Description of* BEASTS.

the like Space of Time they are hatched into young ones, by sitting or lying upon them by Course, the Male one while, and the Female another; which is in a moderate and temperate Season; otherwise they perish, and come to nothing. So soon as the young ones are hatched, they instantly fall into the Water. The Crocodile is thought to live sixty Years. Some have thought, that the *Allegator* is a distinct Species from the Crocodile; but it is the received Opinion of the Naturalists, that it is no other than a Crocodile not arrived to its full Growth. There are many Crocodiles in *Egypt*, about the River *Nile*, in the *West-Indies*, &c. Those about the *Nile* are much the largest; some of them being (according to very credible Testimony) not less than thirty Feet long.

WITH regard to the Length and Shortness of Life in Animals, the Information procurable is but slender, Observation slight, and Tradition fabulous. Tame Creatures are corrupted by a degenerate Life; and wild ones intercepted by the Inclemency of the Weather. Neither do the Things, which may seem concomitant, assist us much in this Enquiry; as the Bulk of the Body, the Period of Gestation, the Number of Young, the Time of Growth, &c. these being complicated Considerations, that sometimes concur, and sometimes not.



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69. THE GOLDEN EAGLE



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A DESCRIPTION of B I R D S.

B O O K II.

1.  **THE GOLDEN EAGLE** is in Length, from Point of Beak to Tip of Tail, about three Feet nine Inches : The Breadth, from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended, is eight Spans : The Length, from the Bill to the Talons, is four Spans and a half. The Bill is very strong, crooked, and exceeding sharp. The Tongue is like a Man's, broad, round, and blunt at the Tip. The Feathers of the Neck are hard, and of a rusty Colour. The Eye by Nature is very carefully preserved ; for, instead of one, as in another Animals, it has four Lids or Covers for it. The Wings and Tail are of a dusky Colour : The other small Feathers of the whole Body are of a Chestnut Colour, sprinkled with white Spots, fewer on the Back, more on the Belly ; the Bottoms of all being white. The Legs are feathered down to the Feet, of a dusky Colour ; the Feet are yellowish. It has four Talons, very sharp and crooked. This Fowl is of an extraordinary Fierceness, and will assault a Cat, Dog, &c.

2. **THE SEA EAGLE**, or *Osprey* (which seems to be the same with the *English Bald Buzzard*) hath been thus described : From the Point of the Beak to the End of the Talons is about three Feet long ; from Tip to Tip of the Wings nine Spans broad. The Bill and the Tongue are very much like the Golden Eagle's. From the Chin hang down small Feathers like Hair, imitating

imitating a Beard; whence by some it is called *The Bearded Eagle*. The Feathers of the whole Body are party-coloured, being whitish, dusky, and rusty. Its Legs are almost wholly covered with dusky Feathers, somewhat inclining to yellow. Besides the Feathers, the whole Body is covered with a white and soft Down, as the Skin of a Swan. The Talons are very black and hooked. This Eagle feeds only on Fish.

3. *THE BLACK EAGLE* is about twice as big as a Raven. The Jaws and Eye-lids are bare of Feathers, and somewhat reddish; the Head, Neck, and Breast, black. In the Middle of the Back, between the Shoulders, it has a large white Spot dashed with red; the Rump red. The lesser Rows of Feathers in the Wings are of a Buzzard Colour; then a black Streak or Bar cross the prime Feathers, after that a white one; the remaining Part of the Feathers to the Tips, of a dark Ash Colour. The Eyes are of an Hazle Colour. The Legs are feathered down a little below the Knees, the naked Part being red. The Talons are very long.

4. *THE Eagle* called *MORPHNOS*, or *Morphnosconger*, is about the Height and Bigness of a large Dunghill Cock. Its Beak is pretty long, hooked, and tending almost directly downward. The Colour of the Feathers is rusty, like that of old Iron, except that at the End of the Wings it hath many Spots. The Legs are all over feathered down to the Beginning of the Toes, and sprinkled with whitish Ash-coloured Spots. The Feet are yellow; the Toes about toward the Leg, covered with Scales; toward the Talons, with round Tables.

5. *THE VULTURINE EAGLE*, called *Gypaet*, is of a very large Size, being not much less than the Golden Eagle, but of an unusual and ridiculous Shape; the Beak, not, as in other Eagles, bending from the Root to the Tip, but straight almost to the Middle, toward the Point bowed into a remarkable Hook, after the same Manner as in Vultures. The whole Head whitish, inclining to dusky (*fusca*). The upper Part of the Neck, about half Way down almost

BLACK EAGLE

72



MORPHNOS
EAGLE



TURINE EAGLE

THE

VULT

6



7



THE BUZZARD



almost bald, beset with very few, and those small Feathers of a white Colour. At the End of this bald Part, almost in the Middle of the Neck, grow small Feathers like certain rough, curled Hairs, standing up above the rest of the Plumage, as it were, very fine, slender, long Bristles. It hath on the Back a kind of Hood, reaching to the Middle thereof, ending in a sharp Peak. The Colour of the whole Body is a dark Chesnut, inclining to black; the Tail long; the Feet and Legs white, and the Claws dusky.

6. THE VULTURE is somewhat bigger than an Eagle. Its Beak is large, and crooked at the End. It is said, that the Vulture has an excellent Sagacity of Smelling, above all other Birds; so that it can perceive the Savour of dead Carcasses from far. The Ancients have delivered, that the Vulture is content only with dead Carcasses, abstaining from the Rapine and Slaughter of living Animals. But some Moderns affirm, that it pursues living Birds, and preys upon living Fawns, Hares, Kids, Lambs, &c. Its Neck is, for the most Part, bare of Feathers. The Craw hangs down, like a Bag, before the Stomach, or Breast. Under the Throat it has a Space of about an Handbreadth, clothed rather with Hair, like to those of a Calf, than with Feathers. That the Female, contrary to the Manner of other Birds of Prey, doth not exceed the Male in Bigness. That all the Inside of the Wings is covered with a soft Fleece of Down, which is peculiar to the Vulture alone, among rapacious Birds.

7. THE Common BUZZARD, or *Puttock*, is about the Bigness of a Pheasant, or young Pullet. The Head is great, the Crown broad and flat, the Beak short, hooked, and of a dark blue. Its Tongue is thick, fleshy, blunt, as in the rest of this Kind. The Colour of all the upper Part is of a dark dun, approaching to black, or a rusty black. Some Birds of this Kind have many white Spots in the covert Feathers of the Wings, which, when the Wings are spread, appear like a white Line: The like white Spots it hath in the long Feathers springing from the Shoulders, which cover the whole Back. The Edges of these Feathers are of a dirty yellow; the lower

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Side

Side of the Body of a yellowish white. The Breast is stained with rusty Spots. Between the Eyes and Nostrils grow long black Bristles. On the Middle of the Back grow no Feathers, but only Down; for the scapular Feathers cover the whole Back. The Thighs are long, strong, and fleshy: The Legs short, thick, and strong, feathered down a little below the Knees. The Legs and Feet yellow, and covered with Scales. It feeds upon Mice, Moles, and Birds, and is a great Destroyer of Rabbits. Buzzards Eggs are white, stained with a few great reddish Spots; sometimes all over white without Spots.

8. THE MERLIN is one of the least Birds our Falconers use for Hawking; it being not much bigger than a Blackbird. The Back and upper Part are party-coloured, of a dark blue and brown; the flag Feathers of the Wings black, with rusty Spots. The Train is about five Inches long, of a dark brown or blackish Colour, with transverse white Bars. The Breast and Belly are of a rusty white, with brown Spots. The Legs are long, slender, and yellow; the Talons black. Below the Head it has a Ring of yellowish white, incircling the Head like a Coronet. In the Male the Feathers on the Rump, next the Tail, are bluer; by which Note, and its Bigness, Falconers discern the Sex; for the Female in this, as in other Birds of Prey, is greater than the Male, being for Colour less red, with a certain Mixture of blue. The Merlin, tho' the least of Hawks, yet for Spirit and Mettle gives Place to none. It strikes Partridges on the Neck, with a fatal Stroke, killing them in an Instant. No Hawk kills her Prey so soon.

9. THE HONEY-BUZZARD for Bigness equals or exceeds the common Buzzard; and is also like it in Figure or Shape of Body. The Head is Ash-coloured; the Crown flat, broad, and narrow toward the Beak. The Bottoms of the Feathers in the Head and Back are white. The Colour of the Back is of a Mouse-dun; the Tips of the flag Feathers, as also those in the second and third Rows in the Wings, are white. The Feathers under the Chin and Tail are white; the Breast and Belly also white, spotted with black



A MERLIN

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THE HONEY BUZZARD



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MOOR BUZZARD



A GOSHAWK



SPARROW HAWK



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black Spots ; the Legs are feathered down below the Knee, short, strong, and yellow, as are also the Feet. The Talons long, strong, sharp and black. It builds its Nest of small Twigs, laying upon them Wool, and upon the Wool its Eggs. This Bird runs very swiftly, like a Hen.

10. THE MOOR-BUZZARD is lesser than the common Buzzard, of about the Bigness of a Crow. The Crown of the Head is of a Kind of clay Colour ; the whole Body, as well lower as upper Side, is of a dark rusty Colour ; only at the middle Joint of both Wings there is a Spot of the same reddish clay Colour with the Head ; and the Feathers at the Root or Rise of the Tail are dun. The Tail is about nine Inches long, being party-coloured, of a dark and light yellow, or bay ; the Legs are about an Hand-breadth long, feathered down a little below the Knee, longer, and slenderer, for the Bigness of the Bird, than in others of this Kind ; the Legs and Feet yellow ; the Talons black.

11. THE GOSHAWK is bigger than the common Buzzard. The Colour of the Head, Neck, Back, and upper Side of the Wings, is of a dark brown. The whole Breast and Belly white, with transverse black Lines, standing very thick ; the Thighs are covered over with reddish Feathers, having a black Line in the Middle down the Shaft ; the Legs and Feet are yellow ; the Talons black, the Beak blue. The Wings, when closed, fall much short of the End of the Train, by which Note alone, and its Bigness, it is sufficiently distinguished from all other Hawks ; the Train is long, of a dun Colour, with four or five cross blackish Bars, standing at a great Distance from each other. It takes not only Partridges and Pheasants, but also greater Fowl, as Geese and Cranes ; sometimes also it catches Rabbits.

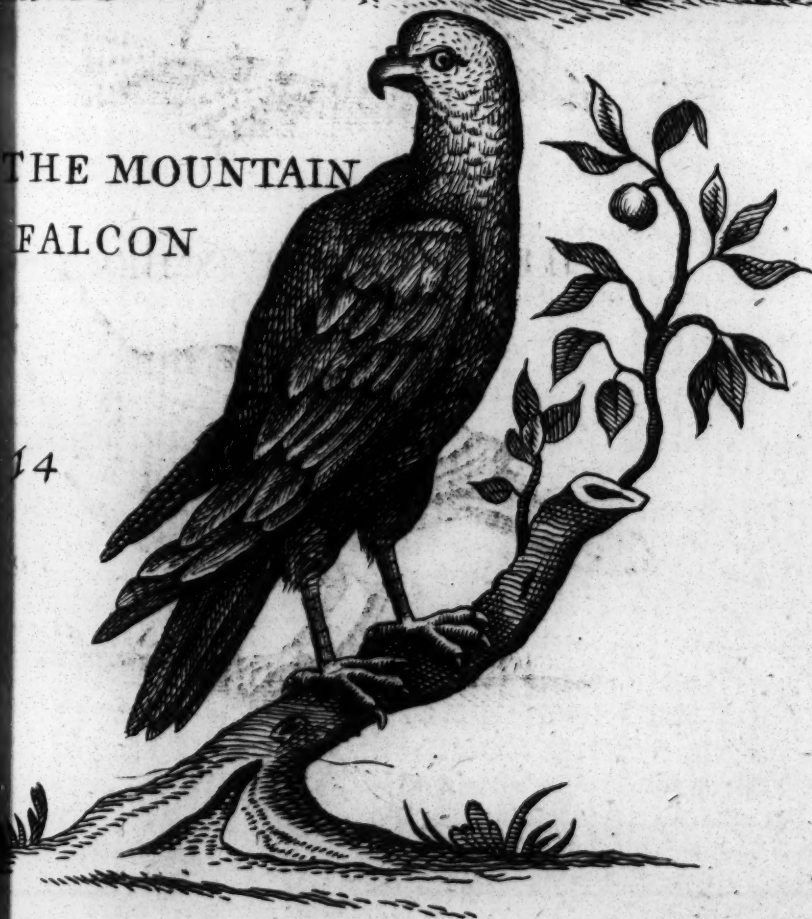
12. THE SPARROW-HAWK is about as big as a large Wood Pigeon. Its Beak is short, hooked, blue, and black toward the Tip ; the Tongue thick, black, and a little cleft ; the Eyes of a mean Size ; the Crown of the Head is of a dark brown. Above the Eyes, and in the hinder Part of the Head sometimes, are white Feathers. The Bottoms of the Feathers in the

Head and Neck are white. The rest of the upper Side, Back, Shoulders, Wings and Neck, are of the same dark brown, except some Feathers of the Wings, which are spotted with white. The Colour of the under Side, *viz.* the Neck, Breast, Belly, Sides and Wings, is various, of white and blackish, or russet. The Wings, when closed, scarce reach to the Middle of the Tail. The Thighs are strong and fleshy, as in all Birds of Prey; the Legs long, slender, and yellow; the Toes also long, the Talons black. It lays about five white Eggs, spotted near the blunt End with a Circle of Blood-red Specks. It feeds only upon Birds; and for its Bigness is a very bold and courageous Bird.

13. THE KITE, or *Glead*, is bigger than the common Buzzard. The Head and Chin are of a pale Ash-colour, varied with black Lines along the Shafts of the Feathers; the Neck is red, the middle Part of the Feathers being black, the Back dusky, or brown, like a Buzzard; the Feathers next the Tail are of the same Colour with it, having their Middle Parts, or Shafts, black. The lesser Rows of Wing-feathers are partly coloured, of red, black, and white: The Feathers covering the Inside of the Wings are red, with black Spots in the Middle; the Tail is forked, the Colour red, the extreme Feathers blackish, and the Tips of all are white; the Bill is black, the Tongue broad and thick; the Eyes are great; the Legs and Feet yellow; the Talons black. By the Figure of its Tail alone, it is distinguished from all other Birds of Prey. Her Tail serves her for a Rudder, to direct her Flight thro' the Air, whence some learned Men have thought, that Men at first learned the Art of steering a Ship by this Bird. It is a very bold Bird, and a great Destroyer of young Poultry. It is said, that when it sees a young Duck, Chicken, &c. far from Shelter, or by any other Means lying fit and exposed to Rapine, it singles it out and flies round and round for a while, marking it; then of a sudden it darts down as swift as Lightning, and catches it up before it is aware.

14. THE MOUNTAIN FALCON is near as big as the Goshawk, but shorter-bodied. It has a round

A KITE

THE MOUNTAIN
FALCON

THE RED INDIAN
FALCON

15



THE GREAT BUTCHER
BIRD



16



round Head and Breast, a taper Crown, and black, encompassed with a Kind of Ash-coloured Coronet : In the Forehead, not far from the Beak, stand up certain very fine and slender Feathers, as it were, Hairs, among the black and brown ones ; which yet are but few, and in some Birds none at all. The Throat, as far as the Breast-bone, is somewhat whitish, besprinkled with great Spots ; the rest of the Breast is beautified with certain Marks, which are sometimes of the Colour of rusty Iron, sometimes red, and sometimes blackish ; besides these, it has other smaller Specks ; the Back and Loins are covered with small brown Feathers. It is said to prey only upon great Birds, neglecting the smaller. It is very ravenous, and of an indocile Nature.

15. THE Red INDIAN FALCON is about the Bigness of the Mountain Falcon. The Head is of an Ash-colour, tending to brown ; as is also the Neck, the whole Back, and the Outside of the Wings ; the whole Breast, and also the upper Part of the Inside of the Wings, the Belly and the Rump, the Hips and Thighs, are all fulvous, or red, of a pale vermilion Colour ; but the Chin in this red Colour is marked with a long Ash-coloured Spot, produced downwards. The Breast also before is sprinkled with small Specks of the same Colour. The Legs and Feet are yellow, pretty thick and strong ; the Talons black, and very sharp.

16. THE Greater BUTCHER-BIRD, or *Mat-tages*, in the North of England is called *Werkengel* ; in some Parts of Germany it is called by a Name, which in our Language signifies *Ninekiller*, because it is said to kill nine Birds before it ceases, or every Day nine. It is in Bigness equal to the common Black-bird ; the Head, Back, and Rump are Ash-coloured ; the Chin and Belly white ; the Breast, and lower Part of the Throat varied with dark Lines, crossing each other ; the Tips of the Feathers of the Wings are for the most Part white ; the outmost Feathers of the Male are all over white, the two middlemost have only their Tips white, the rest of the Feathers being black. The Legs and Feet are black. It is said to build among

thorny Shrubs, dwarf Trees, and Brushes, making its Nest of Moss, Wool, and certain downy Herbs; but the Bottoms thereof of Heath, upon which it lays withinside the soft and tender Stalks of Hay; and most commonly lays six Eggs. It feeds commonly on Insects; yet doth it often kill small Birds.

17. THE Lesser BUTCHER-BIRD, called in *Yorkshire*, *Flusker*, is about the Bigness of a Lark, and hath a great Head. About the Nostrils and Corners of the Mouth grow black Hairs or Bristles. The Back and Upper-side of the Wings are of a rusty Colour; the Head and Rump of an Ash; the lower Belly is white, the Throat and Breast white, dashed with red. It builds its Nest of Grass, Bents and Feathers; and lays six Eggs, towards the sharper End almost wholly white, towards the blunter encompassed with a Circle of brown, or dark red.

18. THE CUCKOW is about the Bigness of a Magpie; its Length, from the Tip of the Bill to the End of the Tail, being above 12 Inches; the upper Chap of the Bill somewhat hooked, and longer than the lower, for the most Part of a dark or blackish Colour; the nether of a pale or whitish yellow. The Inside of the Mouth, and the Tongue, are of a deep yellow, or Saffron Colour. The Throat, Breast, and Belly are white. The Feathers of the Head are of a dark brown, with white Edges. The Neck and Back are brown, with a Tincture of red. The Rump is Ash-coloured. The covert Feathers of the Wings are of the same Colour with those on the Back, only the outermost darker. Its Feet and Claws are yellow. It hath two back Toes. It feeds on Caterpillars, and other Insects. The Cuckow herself builds no Nest, but having found the Nest of some little Bird, she either devours or destroys the Eggs she there finds, and in the Room lays one of her own, and so forsakes it. The silly Bird returning, sits on this Egg, hatches it, and with a great deal of Care and Toil broods, feeds, and cherishes the young Cuckow for her own, until it be grown up, and ready to fly, and shift for itself. Which Thing seems so strange, monstrous and absurd that the learned and ingenious Dr. *Willoughby*, in his

LITTLE BUTCHER
BIRD



17

THE CUCKOW



18

THE HORN OWL



GREY OWL



THE COMMON OWL



FERN OWL



Ornithology, published by the learned and ingenious Mr. Ray, (to which Book I own myself very much indebted for my Description of Birds) declares, that he could not have been induced to believe that such a Thing had been done by Nature's Instinct, had he not with his own Eyes seen it.

19. THE HORN OWL is in Length, from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, about fourteen Inches; its Breadth, measuring from Tip to Tip of the Wings extended, three Feet and four Inches; the Feathers which cover the lower Belly and Legs are reddish; in the Throat and Breast the middle Parts of the Feathers are black, the outer Parts partly white and partly yellow; those under the Wings are red. The covert Feathers of the Wings are party-coloured, of a dark ash and yellow; the Back of the same Colour with the Wings; the Horns are above an Inch long, consisting of six Feathers. The Legs and Feet are feathered down to the Claws, which are black.

20. THE Common BARN OWL, or *White Owl*, is about the Bigness of a Pigeon. Its Bill is white, hooked at the End, more than an Inch and half long. This Bird hath a Circle or Wreath of white, soft, downy Feathers, encompassed with yellow ones, beginning from the Nostrils on each Side, passing round the Eyes, and under the Chin, somewhat resembling a black Hood, such as Women used to wear; so that the Eyes appear to be sunk in the Middle of these Feathers. The Breast, Belly, and covert Feathers of the Inside of the Wings are white, marked with a few dark Spots. The Head, Neck, and Back, as far as the prime Feathers of the Wings, variously, and of all Night-Birds the most elegantly coloured. The Legs are covered with a thick Down to the Feet; but the Toes are only hairy, the Hairs also thin set.

21. THE GREY OWL is bigger than the common Barn Owl. The Head, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of an Ash colour, speckled with whitish and black Spots. Under the Belly the Feathers are white, with blackish Spots. The Head is very great, thick, round, and full of Feathers. In other Respects, it is like the common Owl.

22. THE

22. THE FERN OWL, or *Churn Owl*, or *Goat-sucker*, is a very beautiful Bird for Colour, being more like a Cuckow than an Owl; and it is easily distinguished from all other Birds, by the Structure of his Bill and Feet. Its Bill, in Proportion to his Body, is the least of all Birds, and a little crooked. It has a huge wide Mouth and Swallow. On the Sides of the upper Chap of the Bill, as also under the Chin, it has stiff black Hairs, like Bristles. The under Side of the Body is painted with black and pale red Lines; the hinder Part of the Head of an Ash colour. The Wings are party coloured, of black and red. The Legs are very small in Proportion, feathered on the fore-side half Way. It is found in the mountainous Woods in many Places of England, as in *Yorkshire*, *Derbyshire*, &c.

23. THE PARROT hath a great Head, an hard Beak and Skull. This Bird, in descending, or climbing up Boughs, Grates, &c. first catches hold with her Bill, as it were with an Hook, then draws up her Body, then fastens her Feet; then reaching up higher, claps on her Beak again, and so puts forward her Body and Feet by Turns. The Parrot only, with the Crocodile, moves the upper Jaw, as all other Animals do the lower. The Tongue is broad, and resembles a Man's. The Feet are of a singular Fashion, for they have not three Toes standing forward, and one backward, but two each Way, like Woodpeckers. It does not only imitate Man's Voice, but in Wit excels all other Birds. It is said, that a Parrot, which fell out of King Henry the Eighth's Palace at *Westminster*, into the River of *Thames*, that runs by, then very seasonably remembering the Words it had often heard somewhere in Danger, or in Jest, used, cried out again, *A Boat, a Boat, for twenty Pounds*. A certain experienced *Boatman* made thither presently, took up the Bird, and restored it to the King, to whom he knew it belonged, hoping for as great a Reward as the Bird had promised. The King agreed with the *Boatman*, that he should have as the Bird being asked anew should say; and the Bird answered, *Give the Knaves a Groat*. Parrots are bred in both the *East* and *West-Indies*.
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A COMMON PARROT



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THE WHITE
CRESTED PARROTTHE
MACAO



A RAVEN

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A CROW

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They breed not in cold Countries; for they are impatient of Cold, so that they can hardly bear our Winters, unless they be kept in hot Places. They are said to be very long-lived. There are several Sorts of Parrots, differing both in Size and Colour. The foregoing Description belonging to Parrots in general, I shall forbear to give a particular Description of each; but have given the Figures of three, *viz.* the Common, the *White-crested*, and the Parrot called the *Macao*.

24. THE RAVEN is a very large Fowl, being in Length, from the Tip of the Bill to the End of the Tail, about two Feet. The Bill is long, thick, sharp, and very black; the upper Chap somewhat hooked, but not so as in Hawks; the lower straight; the Feathers are black all over the Body, having a blue Splendor, or Gloss; which is seen especially in the Tail and Wings. The Belly is something paler, inclining to brown. It has large crooked Claws. The Raven feeds not only upon *Fruits* and *Insects*, but also upon the Carcasses of *Beasts*, *Birds*, and *Fishes*; moreover, it sets upon, kills, and devours living *Birds*, after the Manner of *Hawks*. Ravens abound in all Countries, they being hardy Birds, that will easily bear all Changes of Weather, fearing neither Heat nor Cold. The Raven lays about five or six Eggs before it begins to sit, of a pale greenish blue, full of black Spots. This Bird is said to live to a very great Age, 40 or 50 Years or upwards.

25. THE Common, or CARRION CROW, is lesser than the Raven, being about eighteen Inches in Length. The Bill is strong, thick, and straight. The Colour of the whole Body is black, only the Ground or Bottom of the Feathers of a lead or darkish Colour. This Bird delights to feed upon Carrion, that is, Carcasses of dead Animals when they begin to putrefy. It likewise kills, and devours living Birds, in like Manner as the Raven; moreover, it eateth Grain and all Sorts of Insects, in *England* at least. For beyond Seas (they say) it meddles with no Sort of Grain. It builds upon high Trees, and lays four or five Eggs at a Time, like the Raven, but less. The Crow is said to have a very sagacious Scent, so that it is difficult to shoot it, the Bird smelling the Gunpowder afar off.

26. THE

26. **THE ROOK** is something bigger than the Crow. It has no Crow, but, instead thereof, the Gullet below the Bill is dilated into a Kind of Bag, wherein it brings Meat to feed its Young. Its Colour is black, but brighter than that of the Crow. The Rooks build many together, upon high Trees about Gentlemen's Houses, who are much delighted with the Noise they make in Breeding-time. Both Cock and Hen sit by Turns. Their Eggs are like a Crow's, but lesser, spotted with greater Spots. It is said, that when Rooks build, one of the Pair always sits to watch the Nest, till it be finished, whilst the other goes about to fetch Materials; else, if both go, and leave the Nest unfinished, as sometimes they venture to do, their Fellow Rooks, ere they return again, will have robbed them, and carried away to their several Nests all their Sticks, and whatever else they had got together. Hence, perhaps, the Word *Rooking* with us is used for Cheating or Abusing. Young Rooks are good Food.

27. **THE JACKDAW** is much lesser than the Crow. It has a large Head, and a strong Bill. The hinder Part of the Head, as far as the Middle of the Neck, inclines to an Ash-colour, as also the Breast and Belly, but less; else the whole Plumage is black, with a Kind of blue Gloss; the fore Part of the Head is of a deeper black. It feeds upon Nuts, Fruits, Seeds, and Insects. Jackdaws usually frequent and build in antient Castles, Towers, Cliffs, Houses, and Stone-Walls, especially if they be desolate and ruinous. They lay five or six Eggs, lesser, paler, and having fewer Spots than those of Crows. The Jackdaw, being a very subtil and cunning Bird, may be taught to imitate the human Voice like a Magpie.

28. **THE MAGPIE** is about the Bigness of the Jackdaw; and excepting the Whiteness of the Breast and Wings, and the Length of the Tail, 'tis very much like that Bird. The Head, Neck, Throat, Back, Rump, and lower Belly, are of a black Colour. The Breast and Sides are white, as also the first Joint of the Wings. The Wings are smaller than the Bigness of the Body would seem to require. 'Tis a very crafty and cunning Bird.



A ROOK



JACK DAW



A MAGPIE

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A JAY



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THE TOUCAN



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THE

ROLLER



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Bird, and may easily be taught to speak, and that very plainly. It builds its Nest in Trees, with that Art and Cunning as is admirable, fencing it round on the Outside, both above and below, with sharp Thorns, leaving only one Hole, and that a very narrow one, for itself to pass in and out by.

29. THE JAY is lesser than a Magpie. The Feathers of the Head and Body of this Bird are taller, slenderer, and stand more staring and erect than ordinary. Near the lower Chap of the Bill are two black Spots, on each Side one; the Chin and lower Part of the Belly whitish; else the Breast and Belly are of a Colour mixed with ash and red. The Rump above is white; the Back red, with a certain Mixture of blue; the Wings are very beautiful, being chequered with black, white, and lovely shining blue Lines. The Tail is wholly black. Its Eggs are of an Ash-colour, with darker Spots, scarce appearing.

30. THE TOUCANIAN-PIE; or *Brasil*, is about the Size of a Magpie. It is said, that the Bill of this Bird is thicker and longer than almost the whole Body besides; and of a yellowish Colour. The Head, in Proportion to the Body, is great and thick; as is suitable and requisite to sustain a Bill of that Length. The Head, Neck, and Wings, are black. The Breast shines with a most bright and lovely Gold, or Saffron Colour, with a certain Redness near the Beginning; the Belly and Thighs with a most beautiful Vermilion. The Tail is black, but in the End of a notable red. It is said that this Bird, to secure her Young from the Monkeys (which are very noisome to the Young of most Birds) when she perceives the Approach of those Enemies, so settles herself in her Nest, as to put her Bill out at the Hole, and gives the Monkeys such a Welcome therewith, that they presently pack away, and are glad they escape so.

31. THE ROLLER is about the Bigness of the Jay. Its Bill is black, sharp, and something hooked; the Head is of a sordid green, mingled with blue; of which Colour is also the Throat, with white Lines in the Middle of each Feather. The Breast and Belly are of a pale blue, like those of a Pigeon. The Middle

dle of the Back, between the Shoulders, is red. The Rump and lesser Rows of covert Feathers of the Wings are of a lovely blue. The Feet are short, and, like those of a Dove, of a dirty yellow Colour.

32. THE Common GREEN WOOD-PECKER, or *Woodspite*, is about the Size of the Jay. The Top of the Head is of a Crimson, or Vermilion Colour, spotted with black; the Eyes are encompassed with black; under the black, on each Side, is another Vermilion Spot. The Throat, Breast, and Belly, are of a pale green; the Back, Neck, and lesser Rows of covert Feathers of the Wings, green; the Rump of a pale yellow or Straw Colour. This Bird has a straight, hard, strong, and sharp Bill, very fit and proper to pierce and bore Holes in Trees. Its Tongue is of a very great Length; with which it strikes Ants and other Insects.

33. THE NUTHATCH, or *Nutjobber*, is less than a Chaffinch. The Head, Neck, and Back, are of an Ash-colour; the Sides under the Wings red; the Throat and Breast of a pale yellow; the lower Belly, under the Tail, hath some red Feathers, with white Tips. The Chin is white. It builds in the Holes of Trees, and if the Entrance be too big, it doth artificially stop up Part of it with Clay, leaving only a small Hole for itself to pass in and out by. It is a pretty Sight to see her fetch a Nut out of her Hoard, place it fast in a Chink, and then standing above it, with its Head downwards, striking it with all its Force, breaks the Shell, and catches up the Kernel.

34. THE WALL-CREEPER, or *Spider-catcher*, is bigger than an House-Sparrow. It hath a long slender, black Bill. The Head, Neck and Back are of an Ash-colour, the Breast is white; the Wings partly of an Ash-colour, and partly red. It is a brisk and chearful Bird, and hath a pleasant Note. It builds its Nest in the Holes of Trees.

35. THE OX-EYE CREEPER is a very small Bird, scarce bigger than the Copped Wren. It hath a long, slender, sharp Bill. The Throat, Breast and Belly white; the Head, Back and Wings, inclin-

COMMON GREEN
WOODPECKER

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THE NUTHATCH

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WALL CREEPER

34



KEY CREEPER

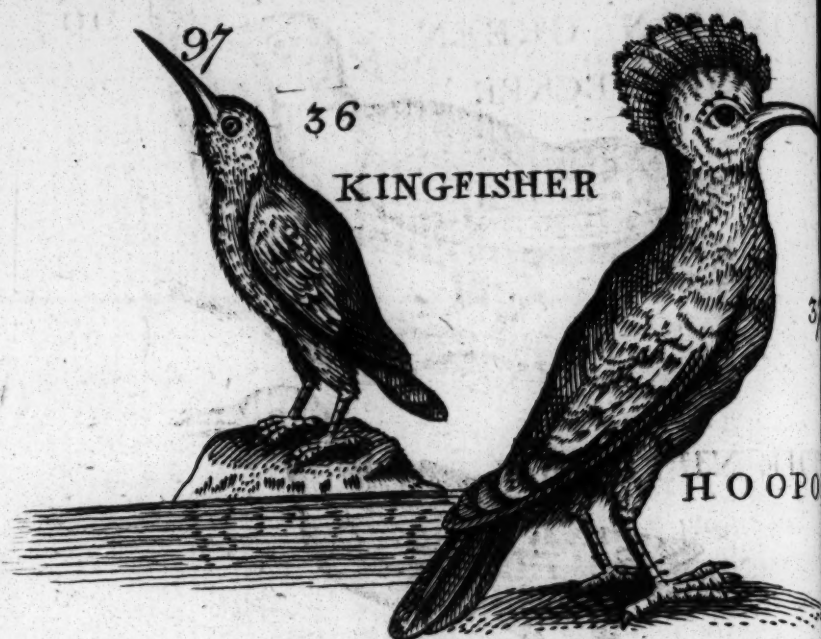
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KINGFISHER



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BEE-EATER

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WATER
OUZEL

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to a Fox-Colour; the middle Parts of the Feathers being whitish. Above the Eyes, on each Side, is a white Spot. It is frequent in *England*, and builds in the Hollows of Trees, after the Manner of Wood-Peckers. It lays a great Number of Eggs, sometimes (they say) not fewer than twenty.

36. THE HOOPOE is in Length, from the Point of the Bill to the End of the Tail, about twelve Inches. Its Bill is two Inches and a half long, black, sharp, and something bending. The Head is adorned with a most beautiful Crest, two Inches high, consisting of a double Row of Feathers, reaching from the Bill to the Nape of the Neck, all along the Top of the Head, which it can at Pleasure set up, or let fall. The Neck is of a pale red; the Breast white, with black Strokes tending downwards. The Rump is white; the Wings and Back are varied with white and black cross Lines or Bars.

37. THE KING-FISHER is something bigger than a Sparrow. The Chin is white with a certain Mixture of red; the Middle also of the Breast, or Belly, is of the like Colour. The lower Belly under the Tail is of a deep red, as are also the Sides and Feathers under the Wings. The Breast is red, the outmost Borders of the Feathers being of a dirty bluish green. From the Neck, through the Middle of the Back to the Tail, it is of a most lovely bright, but pale blue, which by its Splendor is said to hurt their Eyes, that look long and intently upon it.

38. THE BEE-EATER is as big as a Blackbird. The Crown of the Head is red, but in some Birds having something of a green mixt. The Neck and Shoulders are green, with a certain Mixture of red. The whole Belly and Breast, as far as the Chin, are blue; this Colour is deeper near the Chin, fainter on the Breast and Belly. It is said, that it feeds chiefly on Bees; flying in the Air, it catches and preys upon them, as Swallows do upon Flies.

39. THE WATER-OUZEL, or *Water-Crake*, is nigh as big as the common Blackbird. The Head and upper Side of the Neck are of a dark dusky Colour, or black, with an Eye of red; all the Back,
F and

and both prime and covert Feathers of the Wings, are party-coloured, of ash and black. The under Side of the Neck, and fore Part of the Breast, are milk-white. It feeds upon Fish, yet refuseth not Insects. It is to be met with in several Counties of *England*. It is a solitary Bird, companying only with its Mate in coupling and breeding Time.

40. THE OSTRICH is the greatest of all Birds. When it holds up its Head, it approacheth to the Height of two Yards. The Head is small, flat-crowned like a Goose's. The Head and Neck, almost as far as the Breast, are bare of Feathers, as are also the Thighs. The Head and Neck are covered with a certain Down, or thin-set Hairs, instead of Feathers. The Sides under the Wings, and the Thighs, are absolutely bare. The lower Part of the Neck, where the Feathers begin, is white. The Wings are small, and altogether unuseful for flying, designed by Nature only to assist the Bird in running. The Feathers on the Back in the Cock are coal black, in the Hen only dusky; so soft, that they resemble a Kind of Wool. The Wing-Feathers are of the same Colour beneath, but above in their upper Part purely white. The Tail is thick, bushy, and round; in the Cock whitish, in the Hen dusky, with white Tops; which Feathers are in great Request for Soldiers Hats, Helmets, &c. It swallows Iron, Leather, Bread, Hair, and whatever else you offer it: Howbeit it doth not digest Iron, and other hard Things, but voids them entire by Excrement. Its Eggs are as big as a young Child's Head, covered with an hard and stony Shell; which, being buried in the Sand, are cherished only by the Heat of the Sun, till the Young be excluded. Ostriches are bred in *Africa*, *America*, and *Arabia*.

41. THE CASSOWARY, or EMEU, is almost as big as the Ostrich. It hath an horny Crown on the Top of the Head. The Head and Neck are bare of Feathers, only thin-set with an hairy Down. In the lower Part of the Neck hang down two Wattles of Flesh, as low as the Breast, of a Vermilion Colour. The back Part of the Neck is likewise destitute of Feathers.



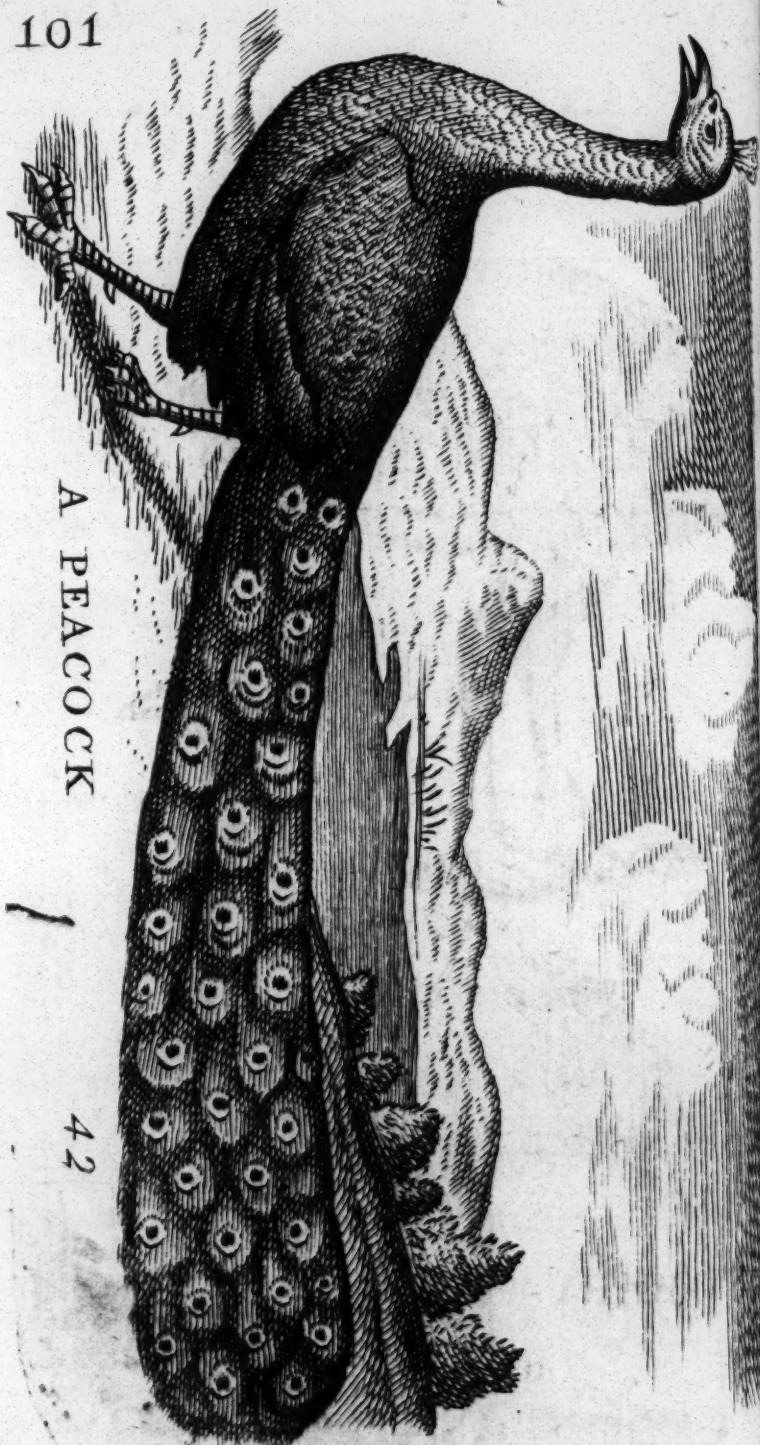
AN OSTRICH

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A PEACOCK

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Feathers, from the Head all along; being also of a red Vermilion Colour; the lower Part covered with some few red Feathers, wherewith black ones are intermingled. The Feathers covering the whole Body, with those on the lower Part of the Neck, next to the Breast, Belly and Thighs, are all double, two coming out of the same small short Pipe, and lying the one upon the other, and of a blackish Colour. These Feathers have that Form and Situation, that, to those that behold the Bird afar off, its Skin appears to be covered not with Feathers, but only with Hairs, seeming like a Bear's, and to want Wings; though it has Wings, which lie hid under the Feathers covering the Sides. It is a gentle-natured Bird, and easily made tame. It has three Toes on each Foot, all standing forward, for it wants the back Toe. This Bird is found on the *Molucca* Islands, &c.

42. A PEACOCK is a Bird well known, and sufficiently characterized by the Length and glorious Eye-like Spots of his Tail. His Head, Neck, and Beginning of the Breast, are of a deep blue. It hath a Tuft on the Top of its Head, not entire, as in some other Birds, but consisting of a Kind of naked, but very tender green Stalks, or Shafts of Feathers, bearing on their Tops, as it were, Lilly-Flowers of the same Colour. The Neck is long, and for the Bigness of the Fowl very slender. The Back is of a pale Ash-Colour, besprinkled with many black Spots. The Ramp is of a deep green. The long Feathers of the Tail are of a Chestnut Colour, beautified with most elegant gold Lines, tending upwards, but ending in Tips of a very deep green, and those forked, like Swallows Tails. The circular Spots, or the Eyes of the Feathers, are party-coloured, of a deep green, shining like a Chrysolite, a Gold, and a Sapphire Colour: For those Eyes consist of four Circles of different Colours; the first a golden, the second a Chestnut, the third a green, and the fourth or middle Place is taken up by a blue or sapphire-coloured Spot, almost of the Figure and Bigness of a Kidney Bean. The Hips, Legs and Feet, are of an Ash-Colour, with black Spots. The Belly, near the Stomach, is of a bluish green.

green. Its Food is the same with that of the common Cock and Hen. The Flesh of this Fowl resembles much in Taste that of a Turkey, only rather coarser; tho' dressed never so thoroughly, yet when cold, it appears as if perfectly raw; and has been proved by Experience (as we have it from good Authority) that, when dressed, it will keep a great while, even some Months, without Putrefaction.

43. THE TURKEY is as tall as a Peacock; its Neck, together with its Head, is altogether bare of Feathers, and only covered with a purplish-coloured Skin. The Feathers of this Bird do somewhat resemble an Hawk's, and have their Ends white. It hath very long Legs; its Toes and Claws have the same Distinction and Figure with the Dunghill Cock. Turkeys love hot Countries; yet they can bear cold ones well enough after they are grown up, and have been used to them; but their young Chickens are very tender, and not to be reared without Care and Attendance. The Antipathy this Fowl hath against a red Colour, so as to be much moved and provoked at the Sight thereof, is very strange and admirable.

44. THE Common COCK being so well known, it will be but lost Labour to bestow any Words about it. It is a very courageous and high-spirited Bird, that, if of a good Breed, will rather die than yield; and being a most lecherous Bird, doth suddenly grow old, and seldom liveth above ten Years. It hath been delivered and received by Antients and Moderns, with unanimous Consent and Approbation, that the Lion is afraid of a Cock, cannot endure the Sight of him, yea is terrified by his very Crowing; and divers Reasons sought and assigned for this Antipathy; whereas the Thing itself is by Experience found to be false.

45. THE PHEASANT is a large Bird, weighing forty or fifty Ounces, according to its being fatter or leaner. The Crown of the Head, and upper Part of the Neck, are tinged with a dark green, shining like Silk, which Colour is more faint on the Crown of the Head. The Sides of the Neck, and the Throat, are of a shining purple Colour. The Feathers under the Chin, and at the Corners of the

Mouth,

TURKEY

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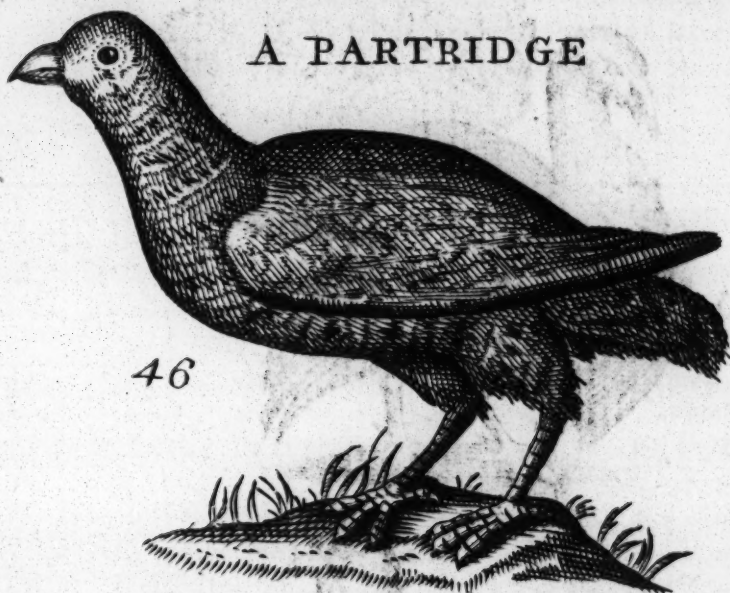
A COCK



A PHEASANT



A PARTRIDGE



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A QUAIL



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Mouth, are black, with green Borders; below the green, the rest of the Neck, the Breast, and Shoulders, Middle of the Back, and Sides under the Wings, are clothed with a most beautiful Colour, which, as it is diversly objected to the Light, appears either black or purple. The Legs are armed with Spurs, shorter than in a Cock, but sharp, and of a black Colour. The Hen is nothing so beautiful as the Cock, almost of the Colour of a Quail. It lives in the Woods; and feeds upon Acorns, Berries, Grain, and Seeds of Plants. The Pheasant is accounted better Meat than almost all other Fowls, as well because it is rare, as because it is of a most delicate Taste, and yields so excellent a Nourishment.

46. THE Common PARTRIDGE is in Weight about fourteen Ounces. The Chin, and Sides of the Head, are of a deep yellow or saffron Colour. The Cock has on his Breast a red Mark, of a semicircular Figure, resembling an Horse-shoe. The Hen has not so much red on her Breast; below the Chin, as far as the Horse-shoe Mark, it is of a bluish Ash Colour, adorned with black Lines running across; the upper Side of the Body is party-coloured, of red, ash, and black. It feeds upon Ants, Ants Eggs, the Grains of Corn, and also upon green Leaves. It layeth sixteen or eighteen Eggs, ere it sits. In Winter-time Partridges fly in Company, for they are of that Nature, that they breed, and bring up fifteen or sixteen together, which company all Winter with the old ones; but in the Spring-time, when they pair together, they fly by two and two; for then the old ones beat away the young from them.

47. THE QUAIL is the least Bird in this Kind, being in Length about seven Inches. The Colour of the Breast and Belly are of a dirty pale yellow, the Throat hath a little Mixture of red. The Head is black, only the Edges of the Feathers reddish. The middle Part of each covert Feather of the Back, and lower Part of the Neck, is marked with a yellowish white Stroke. The Wings are of a dusky Colour, crossed with pale red Lines. The Tail is not above an Inch and half long. Pheasants, Partridges, Quails,

and some other Birds, are taken by a Net, by the Help of a Setting-Dog, trained up for this Sport, who finds out the Birds, and, when he sees them, either stands still, or lies down on his Belly, not going very near them, lest he should spring them; but, looking back on the Fowler his Master, wags his Tail, by which the Fowler knows, that the Birds are near the Dog; and so he and his Assistant run with the Net, and cover both Birds and Dog.

48. THE TURTLE-DOVE is something less than a common Pigeon. Its Head, and the Middle of its Back, are blue, or ash-coloured; the Breast and Belly white; the Throat tinged with a lovely vinaceous Colour. Each Side of the Neck is adorned with a Spot of beautiful Feathers, of a black Colour, with white Tips. The Wings are dusky and ash-coloured.

49. THE STOCK-DOVE, or *Wood-Pigeon*, is as big, or bigger than a common Pigeon. The Colour and Shape of the Body is almost the same with that of a common Pigeon; the Bill also like, of equal Length, and of a pale red Colour.

50. OF TAME-PIGEONS there are divers Sorts, which vary very much in Colour, as do most other domestic Birds; and therefore I shall content myself with little more than the bare Mention of the Names of some of them, they being generally well known.

1. The *Runt* may be distinguished by *greater* and *lesser*; the Greater is more sluggish, and of slower Flight. The Lesser is a better Breeder, more nimble, and of a swifter Flight.

2. The *Cropper*, so called, because it can, and usually does, by attracting the Air, blow up its Crop to that strange Bigness, that it exceeds the Bulk of the whole Body.

3. The *Broad-tailed Shaker*, called Shaker, because it does almost constantly shake, or wag its Head and Neck up and down. There is the *Narrow-tailed Shaker*, which differs only in the Narrowness of its Tail, as the Name imports.

4. The *Carrier* is of equal Bigness with a common Pigeon, or somewhat less, of a dark blue or blackish Colour.

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TURTLE DOVE 108

49



STOCK
DOVE

RUNT



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ROPPER



BROAD-TAILED

SHAKER



A CARRIER



A TUMBLER

A LIGHT
HORSE

MISSEL BIRD



A THRUSH



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Colour. It is said, that Carriers have been, and are made use of, to convey Letters to and fro; chiefly in the *Turkish* Empire. For the Nature of these Birds is such, that, tho' carried far away, they will return speedily thither, where either themselves were bred or brought up, or where they had hatched and brought up Young.

5. The *Tumbler* is a small Sort of Pigeon. Tumblers are of divers Colours; they have strange Motions, turning themselves backward over their Heads, and shew like Footballs in the Air.

6. The *Light-Horseman* is a Bastard Kind, of one Parent a Cropper, and the other a Carrier; and so it partakes of both, as appears by the Wattles of its Bill, and its swollen Throat. Light-Horsemen are the best Breeders of all; and will not lightly forsake any House to which they have been accustomed. It is said, that a Pigeon will breed for twenty Years; and if it receives no Hurt, live above thirty.

51. THE MISLE-BIRD, or *Sbrite*, is somewhat bigger than a Blackbird. The Head is of a Lead Colour: The Back, Tail, and Rump, have some Mixture of yellow. The under Side of the Body, from the Bill to the Tail, is speckled with pretty great blackish Spots. The upper Part of the Breast, the Sides, and Feathers under the Tail, are yellow; the Middle of the Belly white. Sitting upon the Tops of high Trees, as Oaks, Elms, &c. in the Spring, it sings rarely well. It abides the Year round with us in *England*; and breeds here. It is a solitary Bird, accompanying and flying only with its Mate.

52. THE SONG-THRUSH, in the Colour and Spots of the Breast and Belly, agrees with the Mistle-Bird; for the Spots are dusky, the Breast is yellowish, the Belly white. The upper Surface of the Body is all over dusky, with a Mixture of yellow in the Wings. The Cock cannot be known from the Hen by its Colour. It abides all the Year, and breeds with us in *England*. It builds its Nest outwardly of Earth, Moss, and Straws, and within daubs it with Clay; laying its Eggs and Young upon the bare Clay. It lays at one Sitting five or six Eggs of a bluish green Colour,

Colour, speckled with a few small black Spots. In the Spring-time it sits upon Trees, and sings most sweetly; but it builds in Hedges.

53. THE COMMON BLACKBIRD is little or nothing less than a Fieldfare. The Cock whistles and sings very pleasantly all the Spring and Summer-time. The Blackbird builds her Nest very artificially, without-side of Moss, slender Twigs, Bents, cemented or joined together with Clay, daubing it also all over within-side with Clay, and covering the Clay with small Straws, Bents, Hair, or other soft Matter, upon which she lays her Eggs. She lays four or five Eggs, of a bluish green Colour spotted.

54. THE REDWING is rather less than the Thrush. The upper Side of the Body is of the same Colour with that of the Thrush; the Breast not so much spotted. The covert Feathers of the under Side of the Wings, and of the Sides of the Body under the Wings, which in the Thrush are yellow, in this Kind are of a red Orange Colour; by which Mark it is chiefly distinguished from it. The Belly is white; the Throat and Breast yellowish, spotted with dusky Spots. It comes to us from beyond Seas, as the Fieldfare, with which it flies in Company, observing the same Times of coming and returning.

55. THE FIELDFARE is somewhat bigger than the Blackbird. The Head, Neck, and Rump, are ash-coloured; in some, of a deep blue. The Crown of the Head is sprinkled with black Spots. The Back, Shoulders, and covert Feathers of the Wings, are of a dark red, or Chestnut Colour; the middle Parts of the Feathers being black. The Throat and upper Part of the Breast are yellow, spotted with black; the Bottom of the Breast and Belly is white, and less spotted. Fieldfares fly in Flocks together with Stares and Redwings. They shift Places, according to the Season of the Year. About the Beginning of Autumn come over incredible Flights of them into *England*, which stay with us all Winter, and in Spring fly all back again, not one Bird remaining. It is said, that there were never seen any young Fieldfares, or Redwings, or so much as a Nest

BLACK-BIRD



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RED-WING



54

ELDFARE



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STERLING

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RING OUZEL



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58

BLACK MARTIN



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THE MARTIN



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Nest of those Birds with us in *England*. Whither they betake themselves, or where they breed, is not to us perfectly known.

56. A STARE or STARLING is of the Bigness and Shape of a common Blackbird. The Tips of the Feathers on the Neck and Back are yellow; the Feathers under the Tail of an Ash-Colour; else they are black all the Body over, with a certain blue or purple Gloss, varying, as it is variously exposed to the Light. In the Hen the Tips of the Feathers on the Breast and Belly, to the very Throat, are white. Starlings company with Redwings and Fieldfares; yet do they not fly away with them, but abide with us all the Summer, breeding in the Holes of Towers, Houses, Trees, &c. It lays four or five Eggs, lightly tinged with a greenish blue.

57. THE RING-OUZEL nearly resembles the common Blackbird in Bigness, Figure, and Colour, but hardly so dark. The Top of the Head, the Shoulders, Back, Wings, and Tail, are of a dark brown or dusky Colour. Its Bill is every Way like the Blackbird's, excepting the Colour, which in this is of a dark brown or blackish. It is usually conversant about Rocks, and the steep Cliffs of high Mountains.

58. THE BLACK MARTIN, or *Swift*, hath a great Head; an huge wide Mouth; but a very small Bill. The Colour of the Feathers of the whole Body is black, only under the Chin is a Spot of white or Ash-Colour. Its Legs are very short, but thick; its Feet very small. They say, that by reason of the Length of its Wings, and Shortness of its Legs, if it happens to alight, or fall on the Ground, it cannot raise itself up again, but may easily be caught. Wherefore it doth either always fly, or sits upon the Tops of Churches, Towers, or other ancient Buildings.

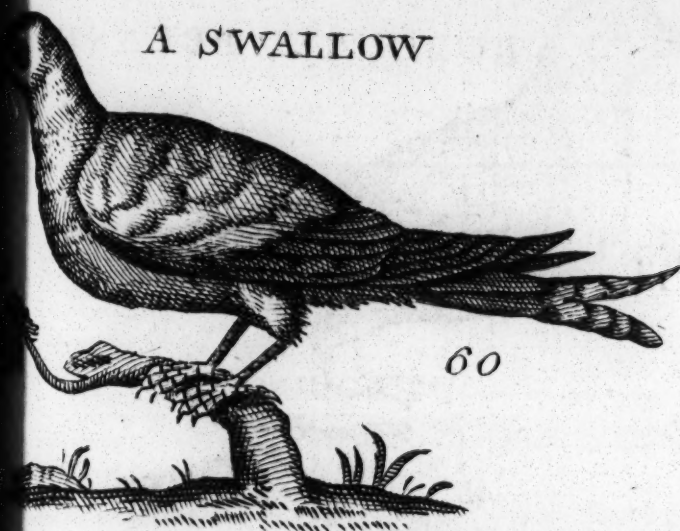
59. THE MARTIN, or *Martinet*, or *Martlet*, is somewhat less than the common Swallow. Its Feet, to the very Claws, are covered with a white Down; by which Note it is easily distinguishable from all its Fellows of the Swallow Kind. Its Head,
Neck,

Neck, Back, Tail, and Wings, are of the same Colour with the House-Swallow's. Its Rump, Breast, and Belly, Milk-white. The Tail is less forked than the House-Swallow's. It is a very tame and innocent Bird; it builds its Nest of Mud, with a great deal of Art, under the Eaves of Houses, Windows, &c. and feeds upon Flies, and other Insects.

60. THE Common HOUSE-SWALLOW is on the Head, Neck, Back, and Rump, of a very lovely shining purplish blue Colour. The Throat is of the same Colour with the Neck; the Breast and Belly are white, with a Dash of red. The Tail is forked, consisting of twelve Feathers; the outmost of which are an Inch longer than the next, and end in sharp Points. The Wings are of the same Colour with the Back. Swallows build in Chimnies; and feed upon Flies, Worms, and other Insects. What becomes of Swallows, Martins, and some other *Birds*, in Winter-time, whether they fly into other Countries, or sleep in hollow Trees, and the like Places, natural Historians are not agreed; nor, indeed, can they certainly determine. It seems more probable, that they fly away into hot Countries, *viz.* *Egypt*, *Ethiopia*, &c. than that either they lurk in hollow Trees, or Holes of Rocks, and ancient Buildings, &c. as has been reported.

61. THE REDSTART is about the Bigness of a Robin-red breast. The Breast, Rump, and Sides under the Wings, are red; the lower Belly is white. The Head, Neck, and Back, are of a Lead Colour. It feeds upon Insects, and comes to us in Summer-time. This Bird is said to be of a very dogged and sullen Temper; for if it be taken when old, it will be difficult to make him feed; but if taken young, and brought up, it becomes gentle and very tame. The Redstart is thought to be the shyest of all Birds; for if she perceive you to mind her, when she is building, she will forsake what she has begun; and if you touch an Egg, she never comes to her Nest more; and if you touch her young ones, she will either starve them, or throw them out of the Nest, and break their Necks, as has been found by Experience more
than

A SWALLOW



60

RED START

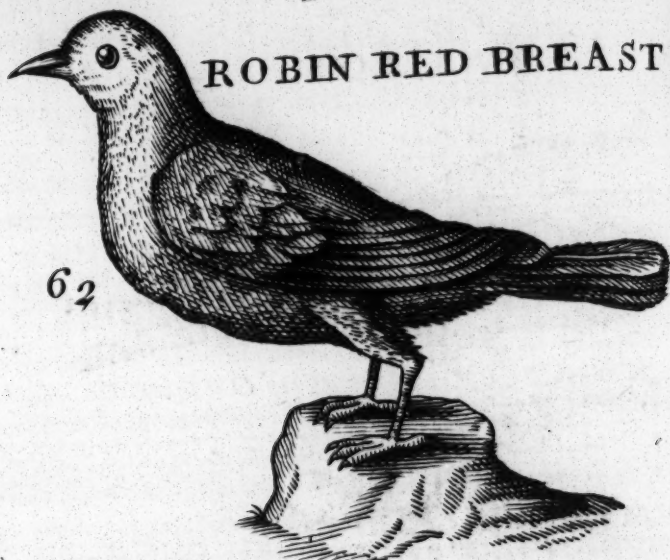


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ROBIN RED BREAST

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SKY LARK

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than once. If this Bird be kept warm in Winter, it will sing as well in the Night as the Day, and will learn to whistle, and imitate other Birds.

62. THE ROBIN-RED-BREAST is a Bird so well known in almost all Countries, that but little need be said of it. In Winter-time, to seek Food, it enters into Houses with much Confidence, being a very bold Bird, sociable, and familiar with Man. In the Summer-time, when there is Plenty of Food in the Woods, it withdraws itself in the most desert Places. It is a solitary Bird, and feeds singly; whence the Proverb took its Rise, *Unum Arbutum non alit duos Eriobatos*; One Shrub doth not produce two Robin-red-breasts. It feeds upon Insects, Ants Eggs, Crumbs of Bread, &c. For a Song-bird, it is, by some, esteemed little inferior to the Nightingale. The Male may be known, and distinguished from the Female, by the Colour of his Legs, which are blacker; and by certain Hairs which grow on each Side his Bill, and his Breast being of a deeper red.

63. LARKS are distinguished from other Sorts of Birds, 1. By their long Heel or Claw of the back Toe, which is the characteristic Mark of these Birds. 2. By the earthy Colour of their Feathers. 3. By their singing as they fly, mounting up in the Air. The common Sky-Lark is not much bigger than an House-Sparrow, yet longer-bodied. It builds its Nest sometimes in plain open Ground, under some high Grass; and though in Winter we see great Flocks of them, yet we find the fewest of their Nests of any Birds, that are so plentiful. It breeds thrice in a Year, in *May*, *July*, and *August*, rearing her Young very suddenly; so that, if you have a Nest, you must take them as soon as they are spoon-feathered, or else you run the Risque of losing them, for they will get them gone of a sudden. Young Nestlings may be brought up almost with any Meat; but if you give them Sheep's Heart and Egg chopt together, till they are about three Weeks old, it will not be amiss; and when they come to eat alone, give them Oatmeal, Hempseed and Bread, mixed together, with a little Egg.

64. THE

64. THE WOOD-LARK is distinguished from the common Lark by the following Marks. 1. Whistling like a Blackbird. 2. A Circle of white Feathers encompassing the Head, from Eye to Eye, like a Crown or Wreath. 3. The first or outmost Feather of the Wing being much shorter than the second; whereas in the common Lark it is near equal. 4. The outmost Feathers of the Tail have white Tips. 5. That it sits upon Trees. 6. It is lesser than the common Lark, but hath a shorter, thicker, or rounder Body, for its Bigness. The Wood-Lark is comparable to the Nightingale for singing, and by some preferred before it. It is a very tender Bird, and yet breeds the soonest of any in *England*. It builds most commonly in Lays, where the Grass has been pretty rank, and is grown russet, under some large Turf, to shelter its Nest from the Wind and Weather.

65. THE CRESTED-LARK differs from the common Lark, 1. In Bigness. 2. In the Crest. 3. In the Colour of the Back, which is less spotted, and not so beautiful. 4. In the Measure of the Tail, which in this Bird is shorter. 5. In that it soars not so much in the Air; and when it mounts up, stays not so long there. 6. That it flies not in Flocks, as they do. Lastly, it is frequently seen about the Banks of Lakes and Rivers.

66. THE NIGHTINGALE, being the chief of all singing Birds, is about the Bigness of a Goldfinch, or Redstart, and long-bodied. Its Colour on the upper Part, *viz.* Head and Back, are of a deep Gold Colour, with a certain Mixture of green, like that of a Redwing. Its Tail is of a deeper Red; its Belly is white. The Parts under the Wings, the Breast and Throat, are of a darker Colour, with a Tincture of green. This Bird is not remarkable for any Variety or Beauty of Colours, but well known from its singing by Night. The Nightingale is very impatient of Cold, and therefore in Winter-time either hides itself in some lurking Place, or flies away into hot Countries. It breeds in the Spring-time about the Month of May, building its Nest of the
 Leaves

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66

A

WOODLARK



64

CRESTED
LARK

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A NIGHTINGALE

VIRGINIAN NIGHTINGALE



BLACK-CAP

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HUMMING
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Leaves of Trees, Straw and Moss; and lays four or five Eggs. It seldom sings near its Nest, for fear of discovering it; but for the most Part about a Stone's Cast distant.

67. THE VIRGINIA-NIGHTINGALE is nigh as big as a Blackbird. It has a Tuft on its Head of a scarlet Colour; with which Colour also the Neck, Breast, and Belly are adorned. The Ends of the Wings are not of so deep a scarlet, as neither the Tail. The Colour of the whole is a lovely scarlet, only the Head and Tail more faint. Seeing its Image in a Glass it has many strange Gesticulations, making an hissing Noise, lowering its Crest, setting up its Tail after the Manner of the Peacock, shaking its Wings; in fine, striking at the Looking-Glass with its Bill.

68. THE BLACK-CAP is a very small Bird, not weighing above half an Ounce. The Top of the Head is black; whence it took its Name; the Neck of an ash Colour; the whole Back of a dark green; the Wings of a dusky Colour, only that their Edges are a little green. The Tail is also of a dusky Colour, with a little Tincture of green. The nether Part of the Neck, the Throat, and upper Part of the Breast, are of a pale ash Colour; the lower Belly white, tinged with yellow. This Bird is common in Italy; it is also found in England, but more rarely.

69. THE HUMMING BIRD is the least of all Birds. The Head, together with the Feathers, is of the Bigness of a mean-sized sweet Cherry; the Neck is three Quarters of an Inch long; the Body an Inch and a Quarter. The Body, together with the Feathers, is scarce equal in Bigness to a Spanish Olive. Its Colour is wonderfully resplendent, so that it cannot be well represented by any Painter; for with a green, such as is seen in the Necks of Peacocks, a golden Flame-Colour, and yellow, are strangely mixt; so that being exposed to the Sun-Beams, it shines admirably. It makes its Nest in the Boughs of Trees, of the Bigness of an Holland Schilling; and lays very white Eggs, two for the most Part, of an oval Figure, not bigger than Pease. It is fed and nourished with

G

Honey

Honey-Dew, and the Juice of Flowers, which it sucks out of them with its Bill. It flies very swift, and makes a humming Noise, like a Hornet, or Bee; hence it took its Name in *English*, of Humming-Bird.

70. THE WREN is a very small Bird. It builds its Nest sometimes by the Walls of Houses, in the Backsides of Stables, or other Out-houses that are covered with Straw, but more commonly in Woods and Hedges. This Nest is of the Figure of an Egg, erect upon one End, and hath in the Middle of the Side a Door, by which it goes in and out. It lays nine or ten, and sometimes more Eggs, at a Sitting. It is strange to Admiration, that so small a bodied Bird should cover so great a Number of Eggs; and more strange that it should feed such a Company of Young, and not miss one Bird, and that in the Dark also. Being kept tame, it sings sweetly.

71. TITMICE are a Sort of small Birds that are found, for the most Part, about Trees; and live chiefly upon Insects which they find there. There are several Sorts of these Birds, viz. the *Marsh Titmouse*, or *Black Cap*; the *Blue Titmouse*, or *Nun*; the *Crested Titmouse*; the *Long tail'd Titmouse*, and some others. Some of these build in Holes of Trees; others make Nests of an oval Figure, with an Hole left open in the Side to go in and out at. They are restless Birds, never sitting long still in a Place, but sitting from Bough to Bough, and from Tree to Tree. They have short Bills, small Bodies, and long Tails.

72. THE *Long-tail'd INDIAN-SPARROW* is of equal Bigness to our House-Sparrow. It hath a short thick Bill of a scarlet Colour. Its Head is blackish, with a Mixture of greenish Colour, inclining to blue. The Wings are of three Colours chiefly; first, that now mentioned; secondly, a white, as appears in the Figure; thirdly, a black; to which succeeds, fourthly, a yellowish Colour. The Throat, and lower Sides of the Neck, the Breast, and Belly are white. The Tail is double, as in the Peacock; and also of two Colours; the lesser, which sustains the greater, being as it were its Prop, is white; the greater, consisting of four very narrow Feathers, of nine Inches

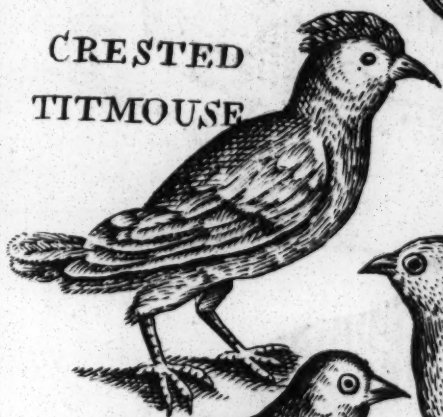
MARSH
TITMOUSE



A WREN

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CRESTED
TITMOUSE



BLUE
TITMOUSE



72

INDIAN
SPARROW



LONG-TAILED
TITMOUSE



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A PARRAKEET



FOOLISH
SPARROW



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long, is of a deep black. The Legs and Feet are spotted of black and white; the Talons are black, and, as in Birds of Prey, very sharp and hooked.

73. THE RING-PARRAKEET is about fourteen Inches long. Its Bill is thick, and all over red. The Head, and all the Body besides, green; but the Neck, Breast, and whole under Side, more faint, or pale; the upper Side deeper-coloured. It hath a red Circle, or Ring, which encompasseth the Backside of the Neck: This Ring is behind of the Breadth of one's little Finger; but grows narrower by Degrees towards the Sides, and ends under the lower Chap of the Bill. The Belly is of so faint a green, that it seems almost to be yellow. The Tail is also of a yellowish green. The Legs and Feet are ash colour'd. This is said to be the first of all Parrots brought out of *India* into *Europe*; and the only one known to the Ancients for a long Time, to wit, from the Time of *Alexander* the Great, to the Age of *Nero*.

74. THE FOOLISH SPARROW is in Bigness equal to the common Sparrow. The Colour of its whole Body is yellowish, spotted every where with oblong, rusty, or rather red Spots, which on the Back are longer and bigger than elsewhere. The Bill is red, thick, and short; the Eyes great. The Tail and Wings incline to black.

75. THE Common HOUSE SPARROW is every where so well known, that I shall only present you with the Figure.

76. THE BULLFINCH is a very docile Bird, and will nearly imitate the Sound of a Pipe, or the Whistle of a Man, with its Voice. This Bird is much esteemed in *England* for its Singing, and deservedly, for therein it is thought to excel all small Birds, if perchance you except the Linnet. The Head, for the Proportion of the Body, is great. In the Male, a lovely scarlet, or crimson Colour adorns the Breast, Throat and Jaws, as far as the Eyes. The Crown of the Head is black; the Rump and Tail white; the Neck and Back grey, with a certain Tincture of red; the Tail is black. The Cock is of equal Big-

ness to the Hen, but hath a flatter Crown, and exceeds her in the Beauty of his Colours.

77. THE GOLDFINCH, or *Thistle-Finch*, is a very beautiful Bird; for the Elegancy of its Colours, and Sweetness of its Singing, every where well known and highly esteemed. It is of a mild and gentle Nature, as may even thence appear, that, presently after it is caught, without using any Art or Care, it will fall to its Meat and Drink; nor is it so scared and affrighted at the Presence of a Man, as to strike its Bill and Wings against the Side of the Cage, as most other Birds are wont to do. It builds its Nest in Thorns, and Trees; and lays six or seven Eggs.

78. THE Common LINNET is about the Size of the Goldfinch. It is kept in Cages with us for the Sweetness of its Singing; for it hath a sweet Note, and is thought by some to excel all other small Birds. It builds in black or white Thorn Bushes; and lays four or five Eggs.

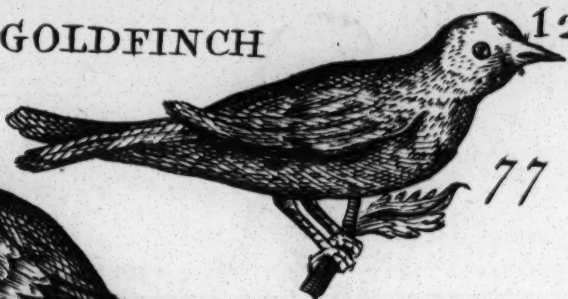
79. THE *Red-beaded* LINNET is something less than the common Linnet. The Crown of the Head is adorned with a red Colour, but not very bright and shining; the rest of the Head and Neck round about of an ash Colour. The Shoulders, Back, and covert Feathers of the Wings are red; the Breast is tinged with red. It hath a fine Note, equal to the common Linnet; and builds after the same Manner with that Bird. It is common on the Sea-Coasts.

80. THE YELLOW-HAMMER is of the Bigness of a Sparrow. Its Head is of a greenish yellow, spotted with brown. The Throat and Belly are yellow; the Breast has something of red mingled with it, as also the Sides under the Wings. The Rump is reddish. Yellow-Hammers build upon the Ground; being every where in *England* most common.

81. THE WATER-WAGTAIL is a Bird every where so well known, that it may seem enough to name it, not needing any Description. It is much conversant about the Brinks of Rivers, Ponds, and other watry Places, where it catches Flies, and Water Insects. It builds upon the Ground among the
Corn,

GOLDFINCH

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77



78

A LINNET



79

RED
HEADED
LINNET



80

YELLOW
HAMMER



81

WATER
WAGTAIL



82

CANARY
BIRD

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A CRANE

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Corn, making its Nest of Bents and the Stalks of Herbs, spreading Hairs within under the Eggs. It lays at one Time four or five Eggs.

82. THE CANARY-BIRD is of the Bigness of the common Titmouse. It hath a very sweet and shrill Note, which at one Breath continued for a long Time, without Intermission, it can draw out sometimes in length, sometimes raise very high, by a various and almost musical Inflection of its Voice, making very pleasant and artificial Melody. The Sound it makes is very sharp, and so quavering, that sometimes, when it stretches and exercises its little Throat and Chaps, whistling with all its Force, it vehemently strikes, and even deafens the Ears of the Hearers with its Shrillness. Many are delighted with this Kind of its Singing; many also are offended, saying, that they are stunn'd and deafned with it.

83. THE CRANE is a large-bodied Fowl, weighing sometimes ten Pounds. Its Neck and Legs are very long. The Top of the Head is black; from the Bill to the hinder Part covered with black Hairs or Bristles, rather than Feathers. The Throat and Sides of the Neck are of a black Hue. The Back, Shoulders, covert Feathers of the Wings, Breast, and all the Belly, and Thighs, are ash-colour'd. In the Fen Countries in *Lincolnshire*, and *Cambridgeshire*, there are great Flocks of Cranes; but whether or no they breed in *England* is not certainly known. Tho' the Crane be a Water-Fowl, yet it is thought not to feed at all upon Fish, but only upon Herbs, Grain, and Seeds of divers Sorts; and also upon Insects. The Flesh of these Fowls is very savoury, and well-tasted, not to say delicate.

84. THE BALEARIC CRANE is in the Shape of its Body like a Stork. It hath upon its Head a thick round Crest, made up with Bristles spread every Way, like to Hog's Bristles, of the Colour of the Prickles of a common Hedgehog; by which Note it may at first Sight be known from all other Birds. It is found in the Country near *Cape Verde*. For Bigness it is equal to our Country Crane. This Bird roosts after the Manner of a Peacock, whose Voice and Con-

ditions it also imitates. It feeds upon green Herbs, and, together with Hens and Peacocks, devours Barley, and other Grain.

85. THE Common HERON is, from the Tip of the Bill to the End of the Claws, four Feet long; to the End of the Tail, about thirty-eight Inches. It hath a black Crest on the Head four Inches high. The Feathers on the Crown of the Head and the Chin are white. The Neck, white and ash colour'd, tinged with red. The Throat white, being delicately painted with black Spots. The Breast, Back, and Wings are various, inclining to yellow, ash, and black. It feeds upon Fishes, Frogs, &c. Herons build sometimes on the Tops of great Trees, like Rooks, and for the most Part many together.

86. THE Lesser ash-colour'd HERON, called by the *Germans*, the *Night-Raven*, is lesser than the common Heron, and hath a shorter Neck. Its Back and Crown are black; its Neck ash-colour'd; its Throat and Belly tinged with yellow. A white Line is extended from the Eyes to the Bill. From the hinder Part of the Head it hath a Crest of three Feathers, five Inches long, hanging down over the Back; whereby it differs from all other Birds. Its Wings and Tail are of an ash-colour; its Bill black; its Legs and Feet of a yellowish green. This Bird is called *Night-Raven*, because in the *Night-Time* it cries with an uncouth Voice, like one that strains to vomit.

87. THE BITTERN is near as big as the common Heron; its Head is small, narrow, or compressed at the Sides. The Crown is black; the Throat and Sides of the Neck are red, with narrow black Lines; the Back is party-colour'd, of a pale red and black. The back Claw of this Bird, which is remarkably thick and long above the rest, is wont to be set in Silver for a Picktooth; and is thought to have a singular Property of preserving Teeth. This Bird when it bellows makes a dreadful Noise; and it is said, that it gives always an odd Number of Bombs at a Time, *viz.* three or five, which by Observation has been found to be false. It begins to bell

A HERON

85



86

LESSER
HERON

87

A BITTERN





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A STORK

89



SPOON BILL

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A WOODCOCK



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low about the Beginning of *February*, and ceases when breeding Time is over. The common People are of Opinion that it thrusts its Bill into a Reed, by the Help whereof it makes that lowing or drumming Noise; others say, that it thrusts its Bill into the Water, Mud, or Earth, and by that Means imitates the Lowing of an Ox. It hides itself commonly among Reeds and Rushes, and sometimes lies in Hedges with its Neck and Head erect. In the Autumn, after Sun-set, this Bird is wont to soar aloft in the Air, so high, that it gets quite out of Sight; in the mean Time making a singular kind of Noise, nothing like to Lowing. This, without doubt, is that Bird our common People call the *Night-Raven*, and have such a Dread of, imagining its Cry portends no less than their Death, or the Death of some of their near Relations; for it flies in the Night, answers their Description, and hath such a Kind of hooping Cry as they talk of.

88. THE Common or White STORK is bigger than the common Heron; its Neck is thicker and shorter; its Head, Neck, and Forepart white; the Rump and Outside of the Wings black; the Belly white; the Quill Feathers of the Wings are black; the Tail white; the Bill long, and red like an Heron's; its Claws are broad, like the Nails of a Man; it is seldom seen in *England*, and not unless driven over by a Storm of Wind, or some other Accident. It makes a snapping or clattering Noise with its Bill, by the quick and frequent striking one Chap against the other. It readily eats Frogs, Land-Snails, &c. but refuseth Toads.

89. THE SPOON-BILL is a very large Fowl; the Colour of the whole Body is white like a Swan's; the Bill very much resembles a Spoon; whence also the Bird itself is called. In a certain Grove at a Village called *Savenbuys*, not far from *Leyden* in *Holland*, this Sort of Birds build and breed yearly in great Numbers on the Tops of high Trees; where also build Herons, Night-Ravens, Shags, Cormorants, &c.

90. THE WOODCOCK is somewhat lesser than a Partridge. The upper Side of the Body is party-coloured,

coloured, of red, black, and grey, very beautiful to behold; from the Bill almost to the Middle of the Head, it is of a reddish ash-colour. The Breast and Belly are grey, with transverse brown Lines; under the Tail, it is somewhat yellowish; the Chin is white with a Tincture of yellow. Woodcocks are Birds of Passage, coming over into *England* in Autumn, and departing again in the Beginning of Spring; yet they pair before they go, flying two together, a Male and a Female. They frequent especially moist Woods, and Rivulets near Hedges. They are said both to come and fly away in a Mist. Woodcocks Flesh, for the Delicacy of its Taste, is in high Esteem.

91. THE SNIPE or SNITE weighs about four Ounces. A pale red Line divides the Head in the Middle longways; the Chin under the Bill is white, the Neck is mingled of brown and red; the Breast and Belly are almost wholly white; the Back and Wings are of a dusky Colour. Its Flesh is tender, sweet, and of an excellent Relish. It lives especially on the fatty Humour it sucks out of the Earth, but feeds also upon Worms, and other Insects. It seeks its Food in moist and fenny Places, Rivulets, &c. where also it hides itself; so that it is very hard to find or espy it. Some Snipes abide with us all the Summer, and build in our Moors and Marshes, laying four or five Eggs at a breeding Time; the greatest Part leave us, and fly away into other Countries.

92. THE GODWIT, called in some Places the *Yarawhelp*, or *Yarawhip*, in others the *Stone-plover*, is like and equal to a Woodcock, or a little bigger. It lives, and seeks its Food on the sandy Shores by the Sea-side, which for a great Space are uncovered when the Tide is out, where it hides not itself like the Woodcock, but walks up and down the Sands in open View, like a Gull.

93. THE CURLEW is a pretty large Sea-Fowl, weighing about twenty-five Ounces; it is found on the Sea coasts on all Sides of *England*. The middle Parts of the Feathers of the Head, Neck, and Back, are black, the Borders or Outsides ash-coloured, with a Mixture of red; the Rump and Belly are
white.

A SNIPE

91



A GODWIT

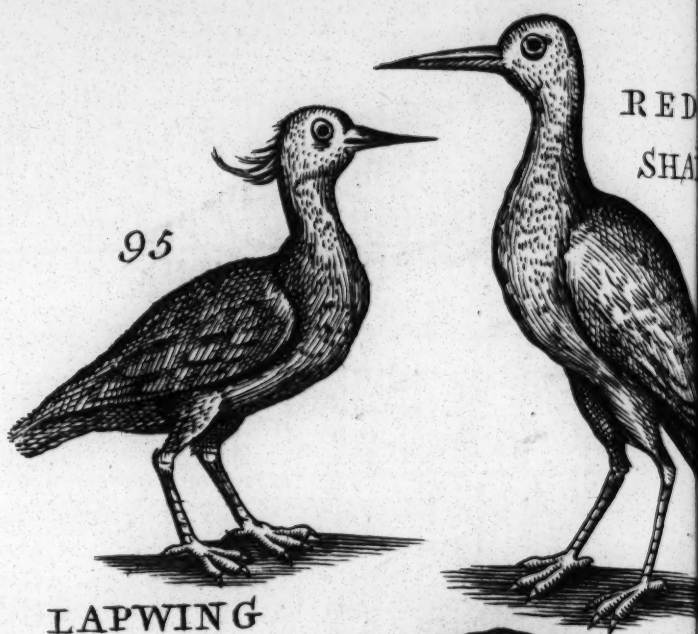
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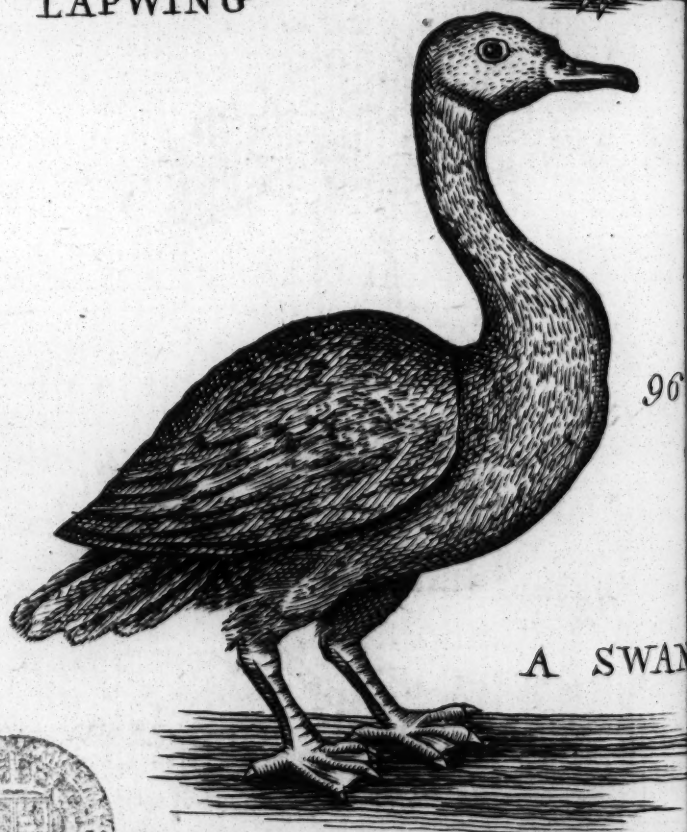
A CURLEW

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LAPWING



A SWAN



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white. This Bird, for the Goodness and delicate Taste of its Flesh, may justly challenge the principal Place among Water Fowl; of this our Fowlers are not ignorant, and therefore sell them dear. They have a Proverb among them in *Suffolk*:

*A Curlew, be she white, be she black,
She carries twelve Pence on her Back.*

94. THE REDSHANK is of a middle Size for Bigness, between a Lapwing and a Snipe, approaching to the Quantity of a Plover. The Head and Back are of a dusky ash Colour, spotted with black; the Throat is party-colour'd of black and white, the black being drawn down longways the Feathers. The Breast is whiter, with fewer Spots. It is common on the sandy Shores about *England*, every where. It breeds in Marshes, and if any one comes near its Nest, it flies about, making a great Noise, like the Lapwing.

95. THE LAPWING is a Bird in all Countries well known, and every where to be met with. In the *North of England* they call it *Teewit* from its Cry. It is of the Bigness of a common Pigeon. It lays four or five Eggs, of a dirty yellow, all over painted with great black Spots, and Strokes. It builds its Nest on the Ground, in the Middle of some Field or Heath, open, and exposed to View, laying only some few Straws, or Bents, under the Eggs, that the Nest be not seen; the Eggs being so like in Colour to the Ground on which they lie, it is not easy to find them; though they lie so open. The Young, so soon as they are hatcht, instantly forsake the Nest, running away with the Shells upon their Backs; for they are covered with a thick Down, and follow the old ones like Chickens. They say, a Lapwing, the further you are from her Nest, the more clamorous she is, the nearer you are to it, the quieter she is, and less concerned she seems, that she may draw you from the true Place, and induce you to think it is, where it is not.

96. THE *Tame* SWAN is much the biggest of all whole-footed Water-Fowl with broad Bills; some of them weighing about twenty Pounds. The whole
Body

Body is covered with a soft delicate Plumage, in the old ones purely white, in the young ones grey. It is a very long-liv'd Fowl, so that it is thought to attain the Age of three hundred Years, which by some has been doubted of. My Author says, for his Part, he could easily be induced to believe it; for that he had been assured, by credible Persons, that a Goose will live an hundred Years, or more. But that a Swan is much longer-liv'd than a Goose, he bringeth many convincing Arguments to prove. The Swan feeds not upon Fish, but either upon Herbs growing in the Water, and their Roots and Seeds, or upon Worms and other Insects, and Shell-fish. Its Flesh is black, hard and tough, being no desirable Dainty; yet for its Rarity, serves as a Dish to adorn great Men's Tables, at Feasts and Entertainments. It lays seven or eight Eggs, and sits near two Months before its young ones are hatcht.

97. THE *Tame* GOOSE I shall say but little of, it being well known in all Nations. It is lesser than a Swan, but bigger than a Duck. The Colour in these, as in other tame Birds, is various; in some brown, in some green, &c. When it is angry, it hisses like a Serpent. It is very long-liv'd, as has been mentioned in the Description of the Swan.

98. THE *Tame* DUCK is as well, or better known than the Goose; and there being nothing material in the Description of it, I shall only present you with the Figure.

99. THE WIGEON, or *Whewer*, weighs about twenty-two Ounces. The Head, and upper End of the Neck, are red; the Crown towards the Bill is of a faint Colour, from red inclining to a yellowish white. The upper Part of the Breast and Sides, as far as the Wings, is beautified with a very fair Tincture, of a Red-Wine Colour, with small, transverse, black Lines. The Middle of the Back is brown. It feeds upon Grass and Weeds, growing in the Bottoms of Rivers, Lakes, &c. The Flesh of it, for Delicacy, is much inferior to that of a Teal, or indeed the wild Duck.

100. THE KNOT is a small Bird, weighing about four Ounces and an Half. Its Head and Back



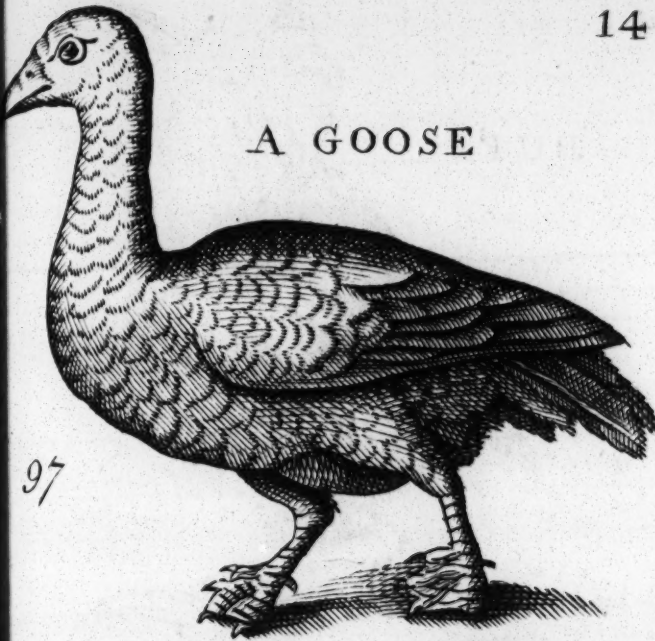
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RUFF



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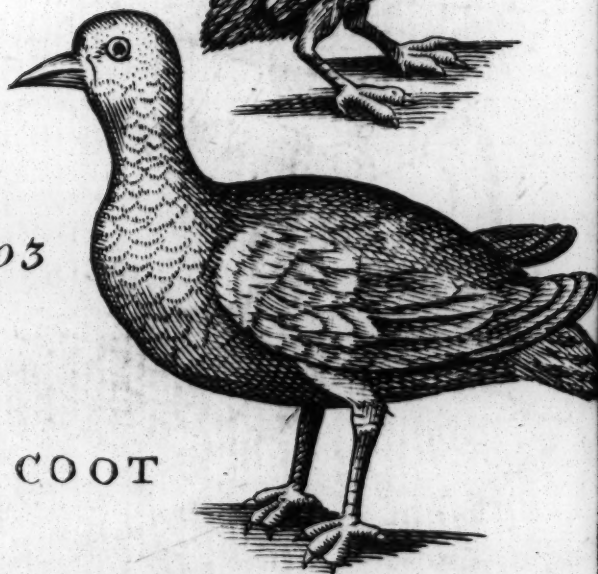
TAMATIA



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are of a dusky ash Colour, or dark grey; the Rump varied with white and black Lines; the Breast and Belly white; the Sides under the Wings spotted with brown. About the Beginning of Winter, these Birds are said to come into *Lincolnshire*, where they continue two or three Months about the Sea-shores, and away again. They fly in Flocks. If fat, they are accounted excellent Meat.

101. THE RUFF, whose Female is called a *Reeve*, is bigger than a Knot. In the Cock Birds, a Circle, or Collar of long Feathers, something resembling a Ruff, encompasses the Neck under the Head; whence they took the Name of Ruffs. There is wonderful, and almost infinite Variety in the Colours of the Feathers of the Cocks; so that the Spring-time, there can scarce be found any two exactly alike one to another. After Midsummer, when they have moulted their Feathers, they say they become all alike again. The Hens are somewhat less than the Cocks; they change not their Colours. These Birds breed in Summer-time, in the Fens of *Lincolnshire*, about *Crookland*. They are fattened with white Bread and Milk, as are also Knots, being shut up in close dark Rooms; for let in but the Light upon them, presently they fall fighting, never giving over till one has killed the other; especially if any body stand by. The Fowlers, when they see them intent upon fighting, spread their Nets over them, and catch them before they be aware.

102. THE *Brazilian* TAMATIA is of the Bigness of a Lark, or small Wood-pecker, all spotted like a Thrush, or Mavis; on the Belly it has white Feathers, with dusky Spots. It is yellow under the Throat, as also about the Neck. It hath a long red Bill. Above the Nostrils stand up certain slender Feathers, like Hairs or Bristles. Its Head and Bill are bigger than the Proportion of the Body requires.

103. THE COOT is a pretty large Bird, weighing about twenty-four Ounces. The Feathers about the Head and Neck are low, soft, and thick. The Colour all over the Body is black, deeper about the Head. It builds its Nest of Grass, broken Reeds, &c.

flaring

floating on the Top of the Water, so that it rises and falls together with the Water; the Reeds, among which it is built, stop it, that it be not carried down Streams. This Bird, in the Figure and Make of its Body, resembles a Water-Hen. It seldom sits upon Trees. The Flesh of it, with us, is accounted no good Meat; in *Italy* it is more esteemed.

104. THE *Green PLOVER* is about the Bigness of a Lapwing, weighing about nine Ounces. The Colour of the whole upper Side is black, thick set with yellowish green Spots; the Breast is brown, spotted with yellowish green; the Belly white. Its Flesh is sweet and tender, and therefore highly esteemed, and accounted a choice Dish, as well in *England*, as beyond Seas. This Bird, from its Spots something resembling those of a Leopard, is called *Pardalis*.

105. THE *Grey PLOVER* is about the Size of the former. Its Head, Back, and lesser covert Feathers of the Wings, are black, with Tips of a greenish grey; the Chin is white; the Throat spotted with brown or dusky Spots; the Breast, Belly, and Thighs, are white. The Flesh also of this Bird is very tender, savoury, and delicate; and in no less Esteem than that of the former.

106. THE *DOTTREL* is something less than the Plover. It is a very foolish Bird, but excellent Meat; and with some accounted a great Delicacy. It is taken in the Night-time, by the Light of a Candle, by imitating the Gestures of the Fowler; for if he stretches out an Arm, that also stretches out a Wing; if he a Foot, that likewise a Foot; in brief, whatever the Fowler doth, the same doth the Bird; and so being intent upon Men's Gestures, it is deceived, and covered with the Net spread for it. It is accounted a foolish Bird, even to a Proverb, we calling a foolish, dull Person, a *Dottrel*.

107. THE *Common WATER-HEN*, or *Moor-Hen*, is bigger than the Plover. The Breast is of a lead Colour; the Belly inclining to grey, or ash Colour; the Back all over blackish. As it swims, or walks, it often flirts up its Tail. It will feed very fat.



GREEN PLOVER

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GREY
PLOVER

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DOTREL



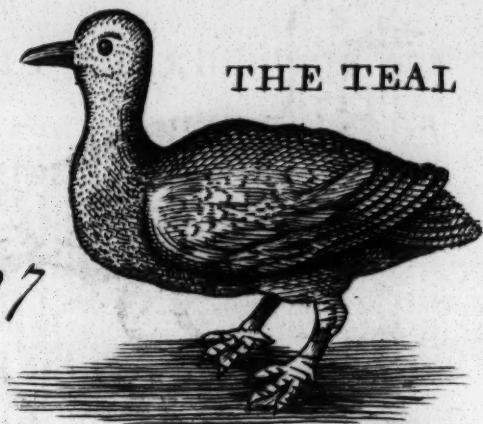
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THE TEAL

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Its Flesh is well tasted, and even comparable to that of Teal. It lives about Moats, and great Pools of Water near Gentlemen's Houses. It flies with its Feet hanging down. It builds upon low Trees and Shrubs by the Water side, breeding twice or thrice in a Summer. Its Eggs are white, with a Tincture of green, spotted with reddish Spots. It strikes with its Bill like an Hen. It feeds upon Water-insects that it finds among the Weeds, and on grassy Banks and Borders near Waters.

107. THE TEAL is the least of the Duck-kind, weighing only twelve Ounces. The Breast and Belly are of a sordid white or grey Colour; the Back, and the Sides under the Wings, are curiously varied with Lines of white and black; the Wings are all over brown; the Tail is likewise of a brown or dusky Colour. This Bird, for the delicate Taste of his Flesh, and the wholesome Nourishment it affords the Body, doth deservedly challenge the first Place among those of its Kind.

108. THE PELECAN is a very large Sea-Fowl, being sixty Inches in Length, from the Point of the Bill to the End of his Tail; and almost equal in Bigness to a Swan. The Colour of the whole Body is white. It has a Bag which hangs down under the Bill, which makes the Pelecan greatly different from other Birds, which it sometimes contracts, and draws up so to the Bill, that it is scarce to be seen; other Times it suffers it to be so dilated, as to receive and contain many Pounds of Water, some say thirty. It feeds upon Fish. It lives to a great Age, sixty Years or upwards. Its Voice is said to be like the Braying of an Ass.

109. THE CORMORANT is near as big as a Goose. The Colour on the upper Side is dusky, shining with an obscure Tincture of green; the Breast and Belly are white. It is very ravenous and greedy of Fish, which is its only Food. It builds its Nest on the Sea Rocks; and also upon high Trees in some Places in *England*; which Thing is worthy the Notice-taking; for besides this, and the Shag, we have not known, or heard of any whole-footed

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Bird, that is wont to sit upon Trees, much less build its Nest upon them.

110. THE SHAG is somewhat like the *Cormorant*, but a great deal less. It differs in the Colour of the Belly, which in this is blackish, in that white. It swims in the Sea with its Head erect, its Body almost covered in the Water. When a Gun is discharged at it, as soon as it sees the Fire flash, immediately it pops under Water like a Ducker, so that it is a very hard Thing to shoot it.

111. THE *Cornish* CHOUGH is like a Jackdaw, but bigger, and almost equal to a Crow. It differs chiefly from the Jackdaw in the Bill, which is longer and sharp, a little bowed or crooked. The Feet and Legs are like those of a Jackdaw, but red of Colour. The Plumage of the whole Body all over is black. It frequents Rocks, old Castles, and Churches by the Sea-side. It is found not only in *Cornwall* but also in *Wales*, and all along the *Western Coast of England*, about the Cliffs and Rocks near the Sea. Its Voice is like that of the common Jackdaw, but more hoarse.

112. THE SCARECROW is of the Bigness of a Blackbird. Its Head, Neck and Belly are black. Its Wings are ash-colour'd. Its Tail is a little forked. Its Legs and Feet small. The Male hath a white Spot under the Chin. They fly in Flocks for the most Part, twenty or thirty together. They catch Gnats, and other Water-Insects. Their Flesh is good to eat.

113. THE COCK of the *Mountain*, or *Wood*, for Bigness and Figure comes near to a Turkey. There is no Need of a particular Description of the Colour of the Feathers of this Bird, which vary much by Age, and perchance also Place, and other Accidents. It is chiefly black, with transverse Lines of white. This Bird is found on high Mountains beyond *Sea*, and, as they say, in *Ireland*, but no where in *England*. The Flesh of this Bird is of a delicate Taste, and wholesome Nourishment.

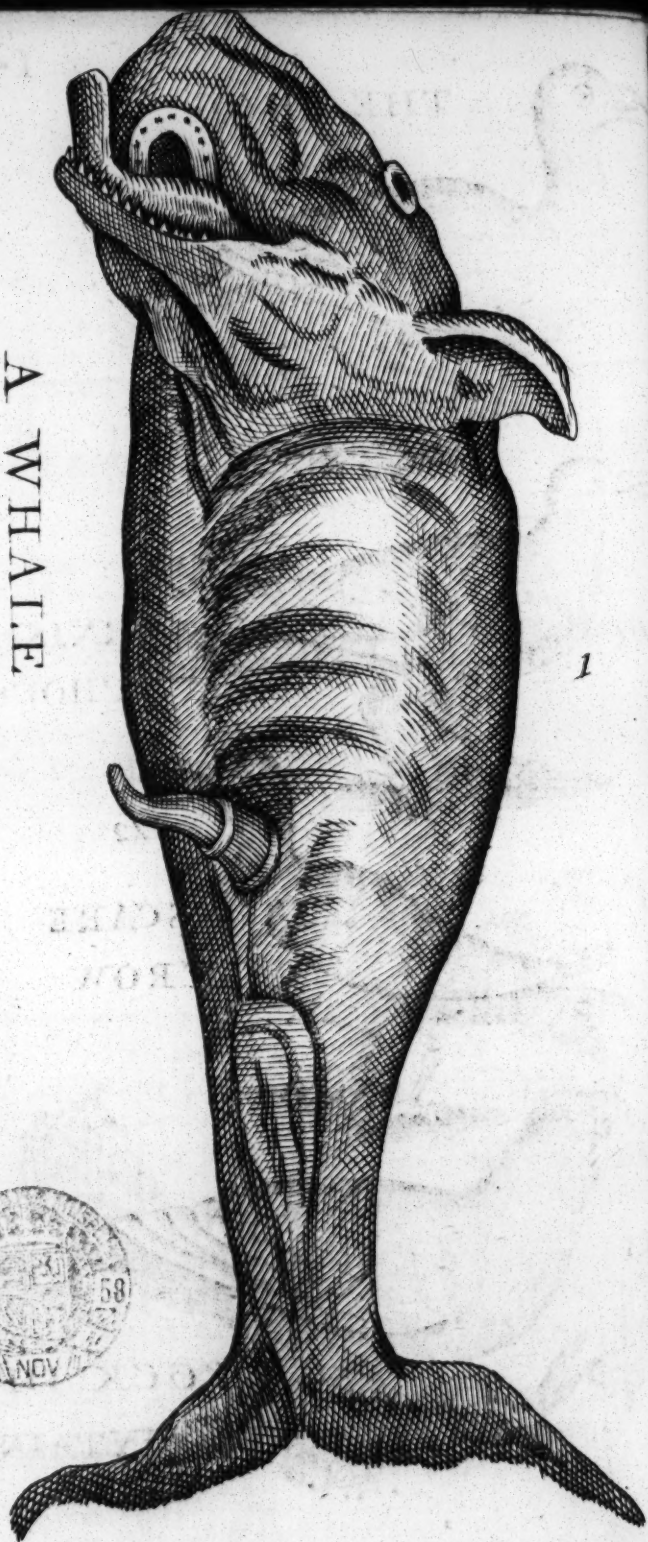
THE SHAG



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CORNISH
CHOUGHSCARE
CROWCOCK OF
MOUNTAIN

A WHALE



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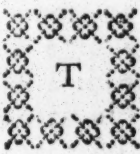
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A DESCRIPTION of F I S H E S.

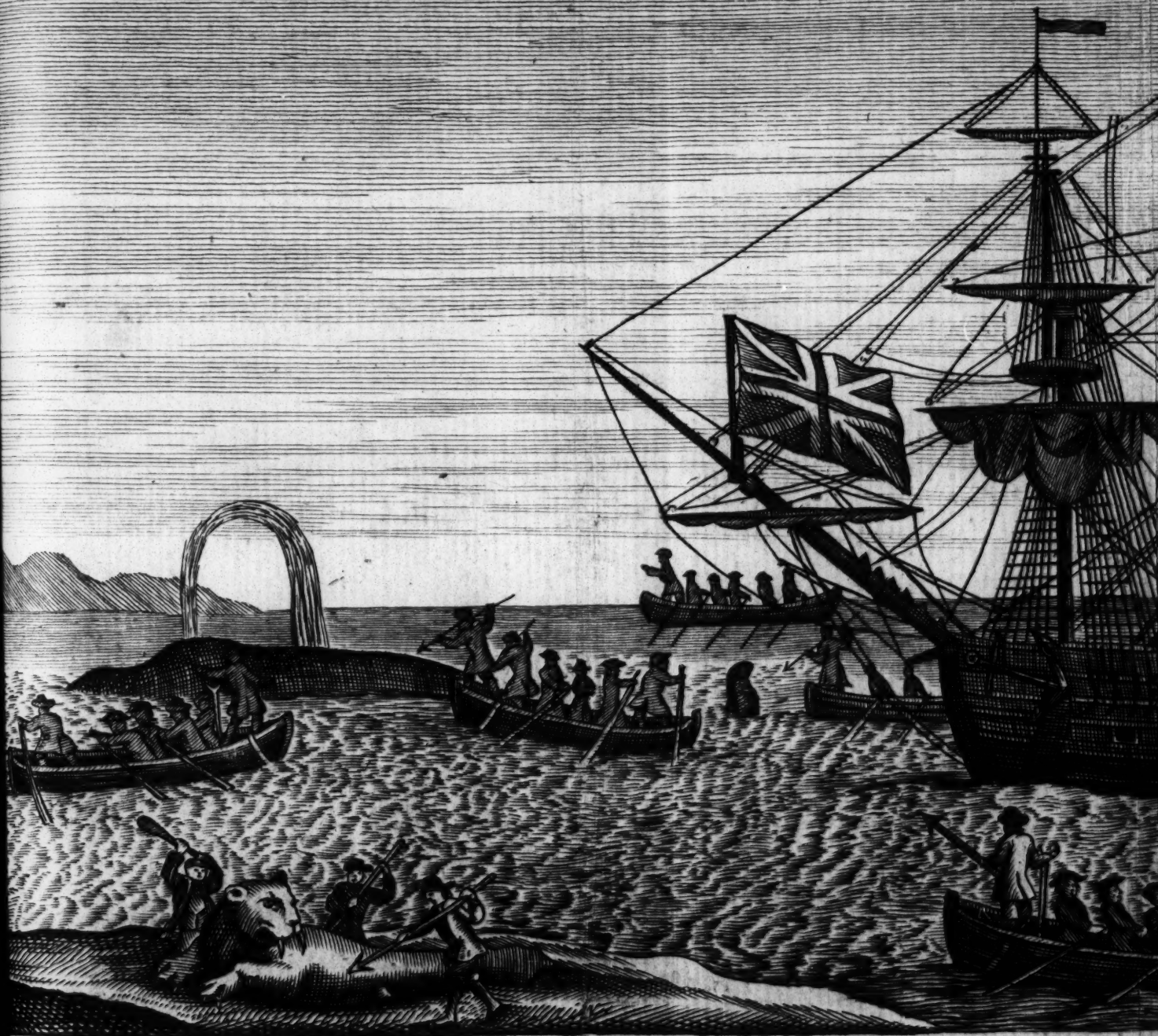
B O O K III.

1.  HE WHALE is about fifty or sixty Feet in Length, sometimes seventy; and about twelve high, the Length of his Chap about eighteen Feet. The Tongue is said to be as big as a large Feather-bed. It has only two large Fins, which are fastened to the Shoulder-blades. The Tail is forked, like a Swallow's. Its Colour on the Back is blackish, the Belly white. The Back of the Fish is commonly full of Scars and Scratches, which it is supposed to receive from its swimming under the Ice. Whales are taken in large Numbers about *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and other Northern Countries, by the *English*, *Hollanders*, &c. Our *South-Sea* Company for several Years sent annually on this Expedition above 20 Sail of Ships, every Ship being above 300 Tons Burthen, and each carrying 45 Men. This Fleet usually sail'd about the End of *March*, but seldom began to fish till the Month of *May*. When they begin their Fishery, the Ship is fasten'd, or moor'd with Nose-hooks to the Ice. Two Boats, each mann'd with six Men (which is the Complement of every Boat in the Fleet) are order'd by the Commodore, (which is an Officer, who is the Head of every Ship's Company, and appointed on Purpose to manage the Fishery) to look out for the Coming of the Fish, for two Hours, and then are relieved by two more, and so by Turns. These two Boats lie at some small Distance from the Ship, each separated

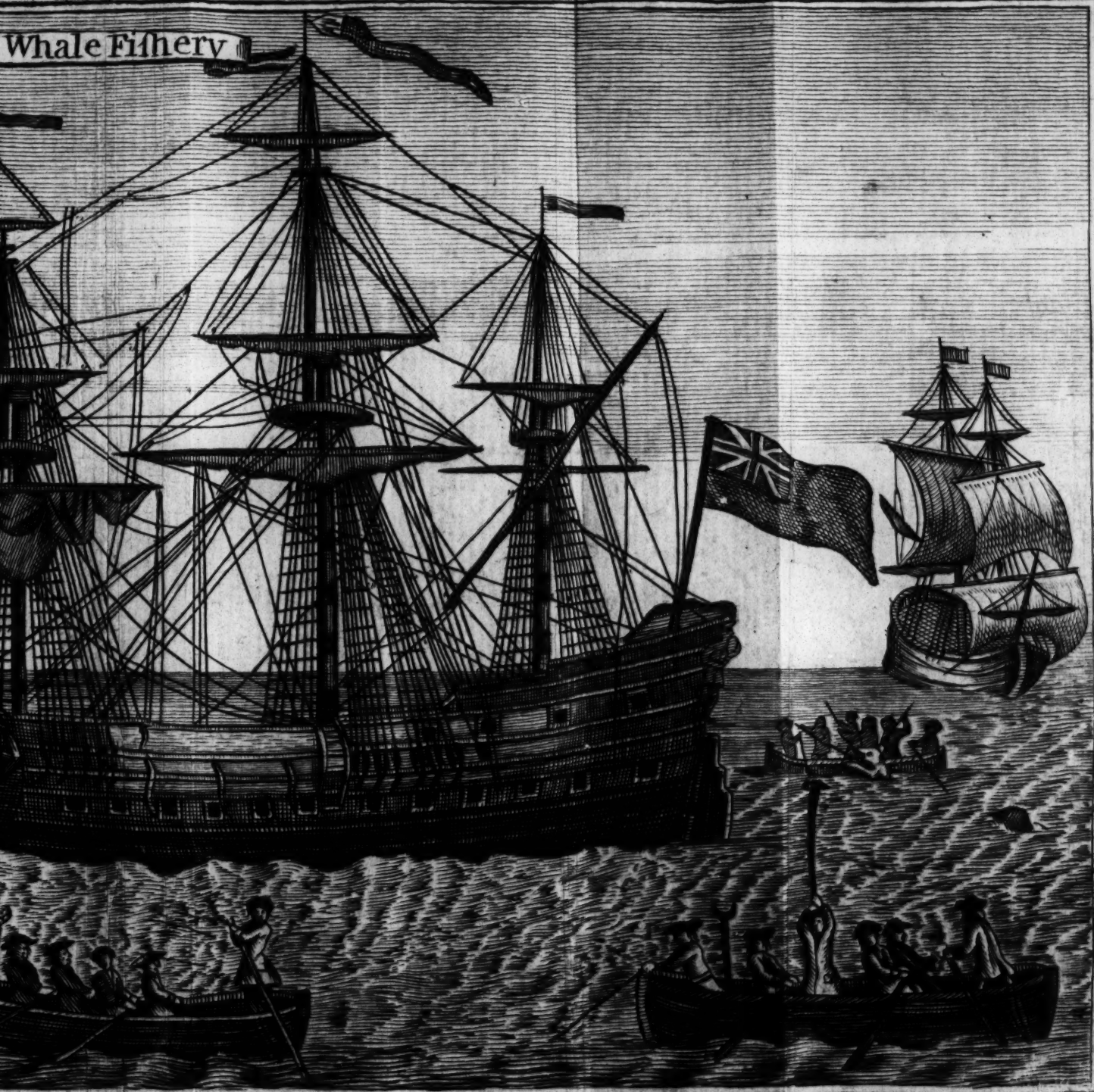
from the other, fastened to the Ice with their Boat-hooks, ready to let go in an Instant, at the first Sight of the Whale. Here the Dexterity of the Whale-hunters is to be admired; for so soon as the Fish shews herself, every Man to his Oar, and they rush on the Monster with a prodigious Swiftnes; at the same Time, taking Care to come abaft, or behind his Head, that he may not see the Boat, which sometimes so scares him, that he plunges down again before they have Time to strike him. But the greatest Care is to be taken of the Tail, with which it many Times does very great Damage, both to the Boats and Mariners. The Harpineer, who is placed in the Head or Bow of the Boat, seeing the Back of the Whale, and making the Onset, thrusts the Harping-Iron with all his Might into its Body, by the Help of a Staff fixed in it for that Purpose, and leaves it in, a Line being fasten'd to it, of about two Inches in Circumference, and 136 Fathoms long. Every Boat is furnished with seven of these Lines, which being let run, from the Motion of it they observe the Course of the Fish. As soon as ever the Harpineer has struck the Whale, the third Man in the Boat holds up his Oar, with something on the Top, as a Signal to the Ship; at the Sight of which, the Man who is appointed to watch, gives the Alarm to those that are asleep, who instantly let fall their other four Boats, which hang on the Tackles, two on each Side, ready to let go at a Minute's Warning, all furnish'd alike with six Men each, Harping-Irons, Lances, Lines, &c. two or three of these Boats row to the Place, where the Fish may be expected to come up again, the other to assist the Boat, that first struck the Whale, with Lines; for the Fish will, sometimes, run out two or three Boats Lines, all fasten'd to each other; for, when the Lines of the first Boat are almost run out, they throw the End to the second, to be fastened to theirs, and then follow the other Boats, in Pursuit of the Whale, and so likewise does the second Boat, when their Lines are run out. A Whale sometimes, when she is first struck, will run out above an hundred Fathoms of Line, before the Harpineer is able to take a Turn

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The Greenland Whale



Whale Fishery



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A Description of FISHES. 152

Turn round the Boat's Stem, and with that Swift-
ness, that a Man stands ready to quench it, if it should fire,
which it frequently does; and I am told, there was a
Boat lately to be seen in the *South-Sea Dock* at *Deptford*;
the Head of which was sawed off by the Swift-
ness of the Line's running out. Sometimes the Whale is kill'd
on the Spot, without sinking down at all. The Harp-
ing-Iron would but little avail to the Destruction of this
Animal; but Part of the Rowers, either at the first
Onset, or when, in order to fetch its Breath, it dis-
covers itself to View, throwing aside their Oars, and
taking up their very sharp Lances, they thrust it thro'
the Body, till they see it spurt the Blood thro' its
Blower; the Sight of which is a most joyful Sign of
the Creature's being mortally wounded. The Fisher-
men, upon the Killing of a Whale, are each intitled
to some small Reward. After the Whale is killed,
they cut all the Lines that are fasten'd to it, and the
Tail off; then it instantly turns on its Back; so they
tow it to the Ship, where they fasten Ropes to keep it
from sinking; and when 'tis cold, begin to cut it up.
The Body of a Whale is frequently found to be eigh-
teen or twenty Inches thick of Fat; and yields fifty
or sixty Puncheons of Oil, each Puncheon containing
seventy-four Gallons; and about twelve hundred
Pieces of Whale-bone, most of which are about fifteen
Feet long, and twelve Inches broad, which are all
taken out of the Jaws, being the Gills of the Fish:
The whole Produce of a Whale being worth one thou-
sand Pounds, sometimes more or less, according to the
Goodness of the Fish. Whilst the Men are at work
on the Back of the Fish, they have Spurs on their
Boots, with two Prongs, which come down on each
Side of their Feet, lest they should slip, the Back of
the Whale being very slippery. These Ships have Or-
ders to quit those Seas by the 24th of *June*; for then
the Fish begin to gender, and are very mischievous.
The Male and Female, as the Whale-catchers relate,
couple in a most loving Manner, by Conjunction,
Leaping, and other Tokens of conjugal Love; and
then swim together, and always preserve the Friend-
ship begun, till the Female, fir'd by Lust, raising her

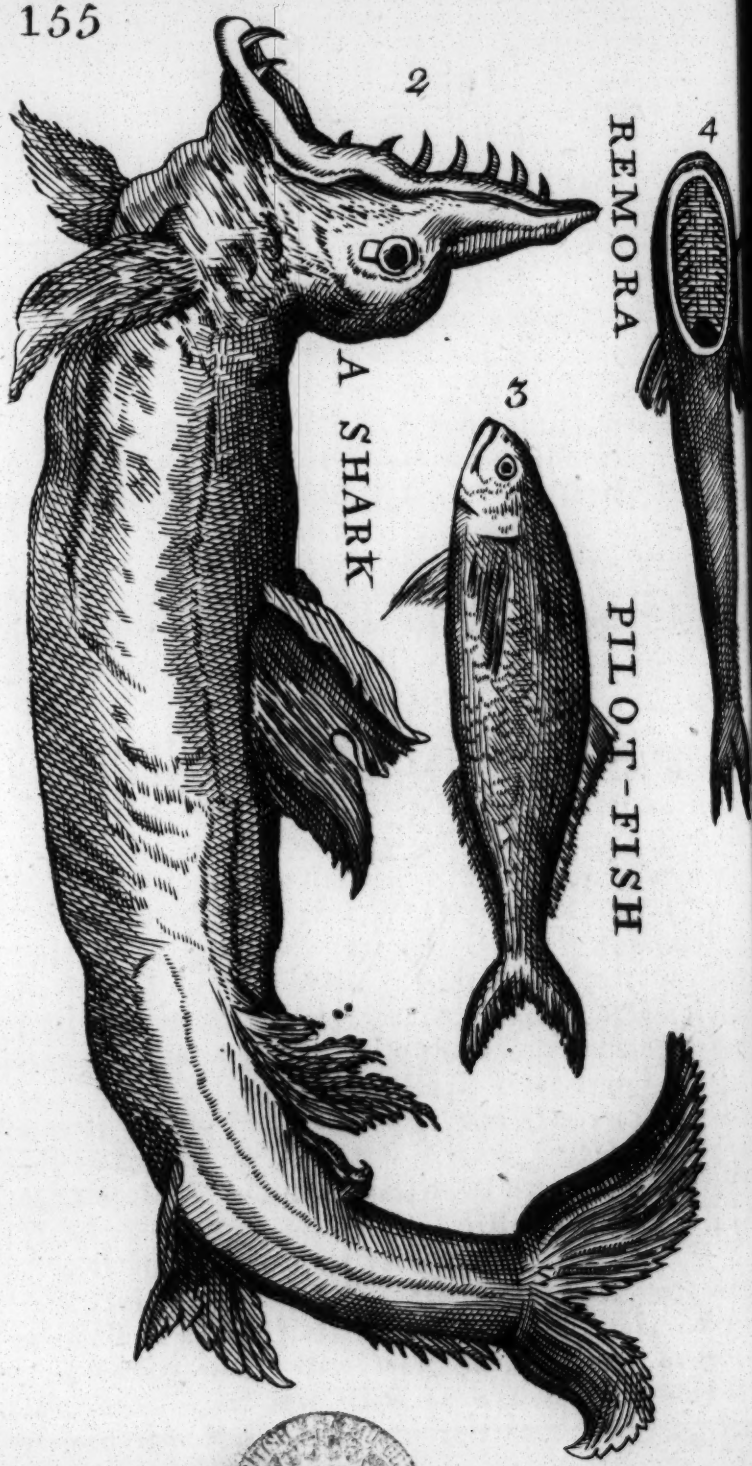
H 3 Body

153 *A Description of FISHES.*

Body perpendicularly quite to her Tail, embraces the Male, meeting it in the same Posture with its Fins, as it were with two Arms; and they closely continue their Caresses for half an Hour, or an Hour; and after this preserve an inviolable Chastity for each other, till Death. While they swim, 'tis not easy to distinguish the Male from the Female, unless from hence, that the latter is bigger than the former. The Female has Teats, and suckles her Young after the Manner of Land-Animals. About ten Years ago, the *Triton*, one of our *South-Sea* Company's Ships, killed a Female Whale; and, whilst they were cutting her up along Side, a young one swam about the Ship, and would not forsake the Dam; till at length the Commodore order'd the Boat out, to go and kill it; which they did; and it produced four Puncheons of Oil, &c. There is a small Fish, by the Whale-catchers called *Lodd*, of which if the Whales devour any large Numbers, they become as it were drunk, and are transported with Rage and Fury, and exercise Outrages against whatever comes in their Way. The Throat of the Whale is so very straight, that it can hardly take in the Arm of a Man; therefore it is strange, that this should be the Fish, that swallowed up *Jonah*; and more strange, when we are assured by Travellers, that no such Fish is ever seen in those Seas. Some have imagined; that the Prophet was only in the Mouth of the Whale, which, indeed, is able to hold more than one Man; and more possible for a Man to continue alive there three Days, than in the Belly of the Fish; and the Whale often coming up to breathe, might the better afford the Man an Opportunity to breathe also. But it is more probable, that it was not the Whale that swallowed up *Jonah*; for the Word *Κήτος*, which is translated *the Whale*, may as well signify any other great Fish.

2. THE SHARK is very large, and reckoned the boldest of all Fish. *Rondeletius* says, that he saw a middling one, that weighed near ten hundred Weight. *Gillius* says, that he was very credibly informed that a Fish of this Sort, not weighing less than four thousand nett Pounds, being dissected, had





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a whole Man found in his Belly: He likewise says, that the People of *Marseilles* told him, that they had caught one, in which they found a Man armed with a Coat of Mail. The Head and Mouth of this Fish are large in Proportion to the rest of the Body. The Number of its Teeth is always uncertain, and varies according to the Age of the Fish; it having been observed, and delivered by Men worthy of Credit, that this Kind breeds new Teeth every Year, as long as it lives. It is said to have three Rows of Teeth, very hard, strong and sharp. This Fish is common in the *West Indies*, &c. and is very destructive to those Men who divert themselves by Swimming; it sometimes biting a Man asunder, at other Times at least taking away a Limb, &c. yet it is often caught and eaten by Sailors. When it seizes its Prey, it always turns itself upon its Back. Tho' it is vastly strong, yet when it takes the Bait, it is soon taken, if you play him with the Line. This Fish, when eaten, tastes strong, and it has a very tough Skin.

3. THE PILOT-FISH is of a deep blue; the Belly is of a lighter Colour than the Back, or Sides. The Scales are smooth, like a Tench's: Its Back is speckled like a Seal's Skin. When swimming, it appears much like a Mackrel, and looks as if it were painted blue and white, like a Barber's Pole. They say, that the Shark is always attended by one or two of these Fish; which he will not devour, tho' never so hungry, because they find out the Prey for him. It is reckoned a very good Fish to eat.

4. THE REMORA, or SUCKING-FISH, is about eight or nine Inches long, of a dark blue Colour; having a Sucker about two Inches long, on the Top of his Head. The Mouth is wide; the Eyes small; the under Jaw longer than the upper, with two Rows of small sharp Teeth. It has two Fins, one on each Side his Gills; two small ones under its Belly; two near the Tail; and one on the Ridge of the Back. It has its Name from its sucking the Shark. It is of a very slimy Nature, and commonly sticks so fast to Sharks, and other large Fish, as not to be easily got off. It is said, that Remoras are wont to cleave to Keels of Ships, and hinder their Course.

5. THE

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5. THE DOLPHIN is a large Fish, not much unlike the Porpoise. It swims with two strong Fins, which, like the Arms of a Man, are joined to the Shoulder-blades; and is said to be of that Swiftneſs, that it will eaſily overtake a Ship in full ſail before the Wind. It produces its Young from Seed, and not from Spawn, perfect, one at a Time, and ſometimes two: It goes with Young ten Months, and breeds only in the Summer. It lives about twenty-five or thirty Years. They ſay, that 'tis a moſt certain Foreboder of a Tempeſt ſhortly to follow, when it more frequently moves its Body, and ſports itſelf on the Water. They are much deceived, who imagine Dolphins to be of the Figure they are uſually repreſented on Signs; that Error being more owing to the unbridled Licence of Statuaries, or Painters, than to any ſuch Thing found in Fact: Though it muſt be own'd, that at the Approach of a Storm, whiſt the Dolphins, leaping and ſpringing from the Waves, are ſeen to precipitate themſelves into the Deep, they are wont to deceive our Sight, and at that Time have ſome Reſemblance of Crookedneſs. It is ſaid it will live a long Time out of the Water: One taken at *Rimini* (according to *Gefner*) lived three Days upon Land. Dolphins ſometimes ſwim in Shoals, ſometimes the Male and Female together, but never ſingly. *Gillius* ſays, that when he was in a Ship, where many Dolphins were taken, he obſerved them ſo to deplore with Groans, Lamentations, and a Flood of Tears, their Condition, that he himſelf, out of Compaſſion, could not forbear weeping, and threw that which he obſerved to groan more than ordinary (the Fiſherman being aſleep) into the Water; as chooſing rather to damage the Fiſherman, than not to relieve the Miſerable. But this gave him but little Reſt, for all the others increaſed their Groans, as ſeeming, by not obſcure Signs, to beg the ſame Deliverance. It has been related, that Dolphins have been in great Requeſt for Food with Princes, and purchas'd at an exceſſive Rate; tho', according to the Accounts of ſome, their Fleſh yields no very grateful Taſte.

6. THE



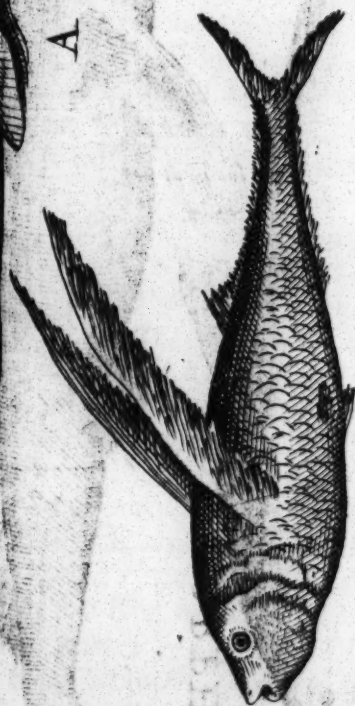
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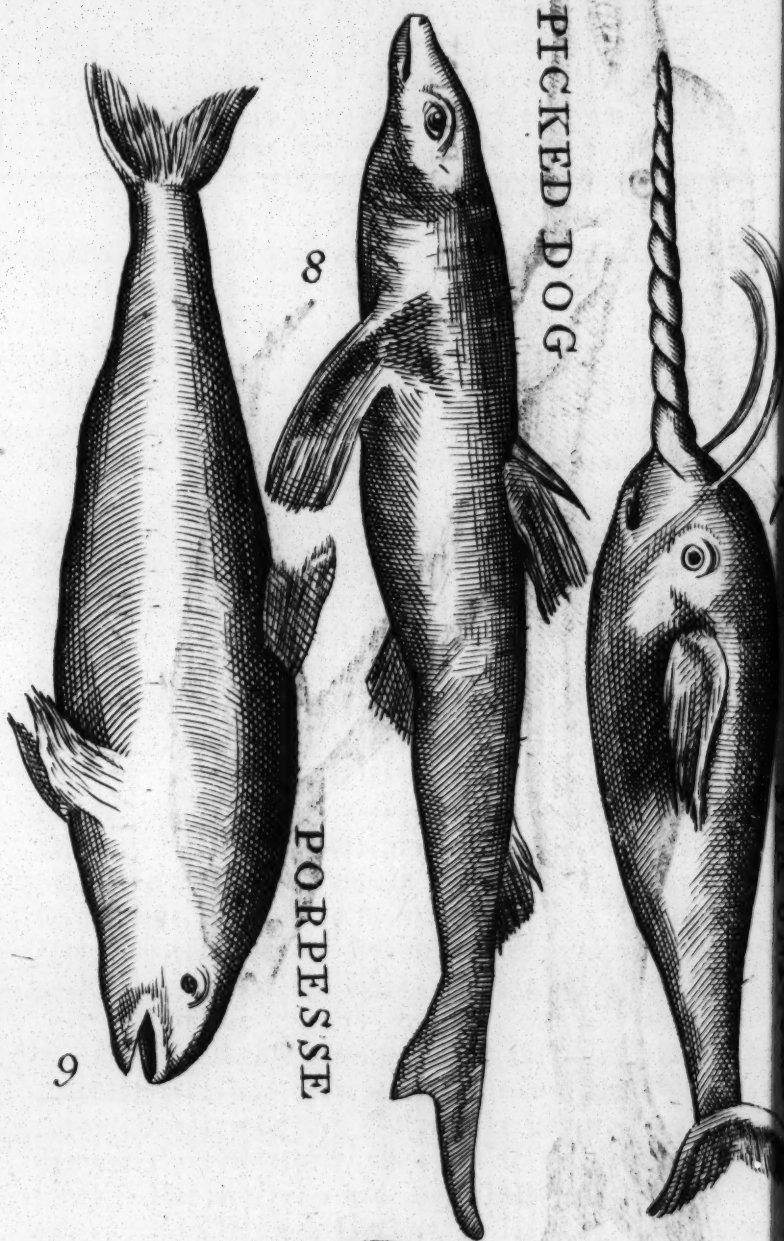
A DOLPHIN



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FLYING FISH





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6. THE FLYING-FISH is slender and long, with a large Eye. The Body is in Shape, Scales, and Colour, like one of our Mulletts. The Wings and Fins are as represented in the Figure. It flies near a Gun-shot before it touches the Water; and, when it has wet its Wings, mounts up again; being chased by the Dolphin, which swims so swift, that it often catches it as it drops into the Water.

7. THE SEA-UNICORN is a Fish often found about *Iceland*, *Greenland*, and other *Northern* Islands; somewhat of the Nature of the Whale. On the Top of the left Part of the upper Jaw, or Forehead, it hath only one Tooth, or Horn, of a large Size, being six or seven Feet in Length, sometimes more; and in Thickness equal in Proportion to its Length; straight and tapering, curled or twisted about to the End. The Female is said to have no Horn, but a Dent or Hollow, in that Place of her Forehead. The Horn is made use of by the *Dutch* as Ivory. This Fish is about nine Feet in Length. It casts its Young like the Whale, which is after the Manner of Land Animals: And is supposed to receive them into her Belly, when in Danger. One of our *Greenland* Ships, about eight or nine Years ago, found a Female of this Kind dead on the Ice, and in the Belly of it a Female young one, which was in Length, from the Tip of its Snout to the End of its Tail, six Feet. It is not to be supposed, that a young one of that Bigness had been ever brought forth; or that the Dam devour'd it for Food; but rather that it took it in, to secure it from some great Danger. This Account had from two Persons worthy of Credit, who were Eye-Witnesses of this Fact.

8. A PICKED-DOG, or *Hound-Fish*, has a long, round, tapering Body, without Scales. It is covered with a sharp Skin, which is made use of to polish *Alabaster*, Arrows, &c. Its Snout is long, and a little roundish at the Point. It seldom weighs twenty pounds. Many of these Fish are taken in the *British* Ocean, and *Irish* Sea.

9. THE PORPOISE is in Length, from the Tip of its Snout to the End of the Tail, about three or four

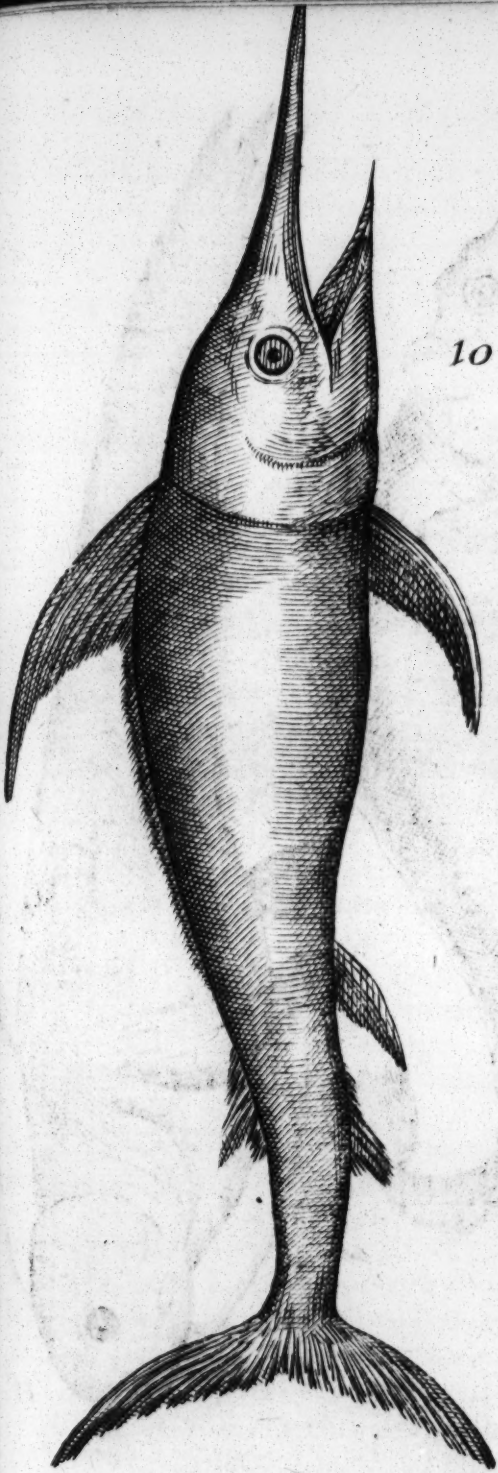
161 *A Description of FISHES.*

four Feet, and about two Feet and a half thick. Its Figure is somewhat longish and roundish, continually tapering towards the Tail. It is covered with a slender, thin Skin, not fenced with Scales. The Colour of the Back is of a dark blue, inclining to black; from the Middle of the Side it begins to whiten, the Belly altogether white. Its Eyes, for the Bigness of the Fish, are very small. It has only three Fins like the Dolphin; one on the Middle of the Back, and one on each Shoulder; the Tail is forked. When this Fish is cut up, its Flesh looks very much like Pork. There are great Numbers of Porpoises seen on our *English* Coasts, especially in Mackrel and Herring Seasons; at which Times they are wont to do very great Damage to our Fishermen, by breaking and destroying their Nets to get at the Fish; and sometimes so entangle and wrap themselves up in them, that they are often taken. Porpoises swim but a very little Way at a Time, before they come up to breathe; and, when they come up, blow or breathe very loud, so that, in calm Weather, they may be heard at a great Distance. These Fish will sometimes pursue their Prey close to the Shore, nay even in the very Harbour. I myself have seen a Porpoise more than once come within half a Stone's Cast of the Houses. When they come up to breathe, great Part of their Body is seen.

10. THE SWORD-FISH has a Snout so resembling the Figure of a Sword, that from thence it has its Name. Its Weight is sometimes above an hundred Pounds. They are frequently seen fifteen Feet in Length. It has a longish Body; towards the Head thick, towards the Tail small; a rough Skin, black on the Back, like a Shark; the Belly white; a midling Mouth, but no Teeth. Its Tail is like an Half-moon. Sword-fishes are taken off the Coast of *Naples*, and the Sea of *Sicily*, after the following Manner: Spies are placed on high Cliffs that hang over the Sea, to observe the Place and every Motion of the Fish, that they may tell the *Fishermen*, who wait below in Boats, by Signs before agreed on, where to steer; which the *Fishermen* observing, as soon as they

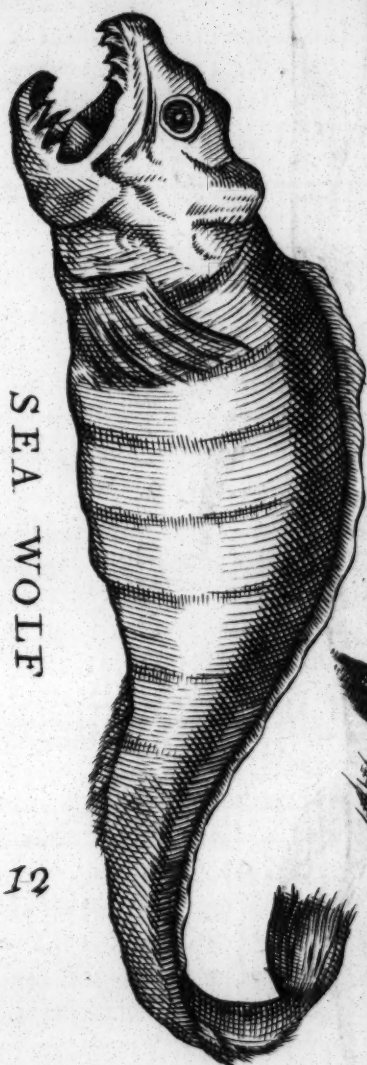
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A SWORD FISH



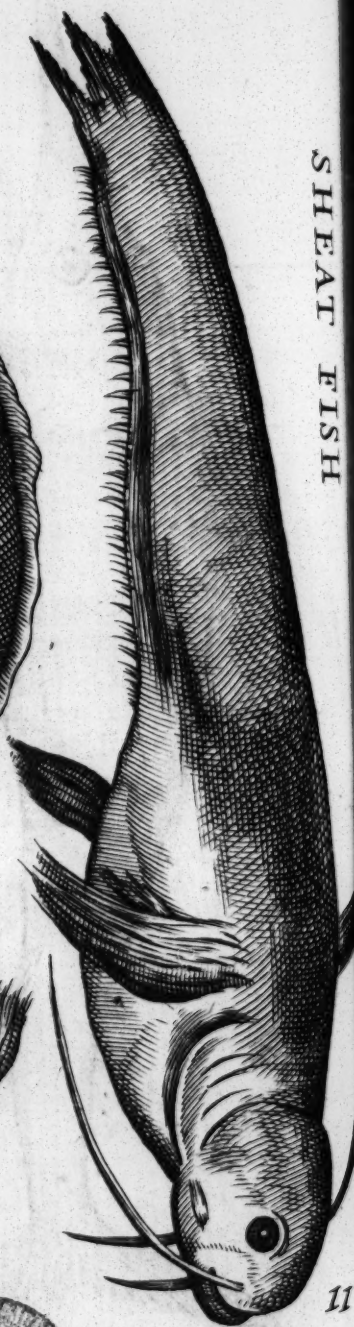
SEA WOLF

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SHEAT FISH

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they draw nigh to the Fish, some one skilled in fishing gets up a small Mast in the Boat, erected for that Purpose, and observes the Motion of that Fish he designs to strike at; and by Signs given, directs the Rowers where to row or turn about; and as soon as he is come very nigh the Fish, the Fisherman with an Instrument like the Harping-Iron strikes the Fish, and kills it, something like the Manner of killing of Whales. The Flesh is esteemed by the Natives of those Places, upon whose Coasts this Sort of Fishes are taken, to be as good as Sturgeon.

11. THE SHEAT-FISH grows to a large Magnitude, one of them weighing sometimes eighty Pounds. There was one of them taken in the *Wixel*, a famous River of *Poland*, about sixteen Feet long, and about two broad. It is much of the Colour of an Eel; it has no Scales; and has only one small Fin on the Back; the Tail not forked. Its Flesh is much esteemed by many for the Agreeableness of its Taste; and is wont to be served up at Tables, after the same Manner with Eels. All seem to agree in this, that it is a very voracious Fish, and, wherever it is found, very mischievous. It is taken in the *Elbe*, the *Wixel*, and the *Danube*; and sometimes, but more rarely, in the *Rhine*; also in certain Lakes in *Switzerland*, *Bavaria*, *Hungary*, &c. especially the lesser and muddy ones; for it seems to love troubled Waters.

12. THE SEA-WOLF is taken at *Hilligland*, an Island not far from the Mouth of the *Elbe*. It is about three Feet in Length; it has a bigger and a rounder Head than a Shark. The Back, Sides, and Fins are of a bluish or a blackish Colour; about the Belly white. Its whole Skin is smooth and slippery, without Scales. It is of a very voracious Nature, and furnished with very destructive Teeth. It is said, that it will sometimes fasten on an Anchor with its Teeth, and leave the Print of them behind him. It has a double Row of sharp and round Teeth, ten or twelve in a Row, both in the upper and lower Jaw.

13. THE

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13. THE BUTTERFLY-FISH is about five or six Inches in Length; of a faint blue or ash Colour; having no Scales. It has a black Spot in the Fin on its Back. Its Flesh is soft and tender. At *Venice*, in the Month of *October*, amongst other Fish, it is frequently exposed to Sale.

14. THE TRUMPET, or BELLOWS-FISH, is about three or four Inches long, hardly one Inch broad. The Snout, in Proportion to the Body, is very large. It is taken in the Ocean, when roused by a Storm.

15. THE SUN-FISH has a wide and short Body. Its hinder Part is environed with a circular Fin, which serves it instead of a Tail; so that it may seem to be but the Head of a Fish; or a Fish but in part, rather than a whole one. It sometimes weighs an hundred Pounds, and is between two and three Feet in Length. It is not scaly, but covered with an hard, thick, and sharp Skin; the Colour on the Back is black; on the Belly a silver Colour; its Sides partake of both. Its Flesh is very soft. Its Bones gristly and soft. It is taken in the *Mediterranean*, and also in the Ocean.

16. THE SEA-ADDER (so called by the People of *St. Ives*) has a long, smooth, and slender Body, without Scales. Its Colour is a green, tinged with red; the Eyes small. It is about the Bigness of a Goose-Quill, and three or four Inches long; it has but one Fin, and that only on the Back.

17. THE Fish called FATHER-LASHER is about six Inches long; the Head and fore Part of the Body very large, in Proportion to its Size; the hinder Part towards the Tail waxing less. It has no Scales. It feeds upon Shrimps, and other small Fish, and watery Insects. It is taken about the Coast of *Flanders* and *Holland*.

18. THE BULL-HEAD, or *Miller's Thumb*, is about three or four Inches long, seldom comes up to half a Foot. It has no Scales; the Back is yellowish, with a few little black Spots. It has a large Head, a great round Mouth, out of the Fins grow several

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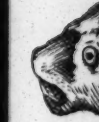


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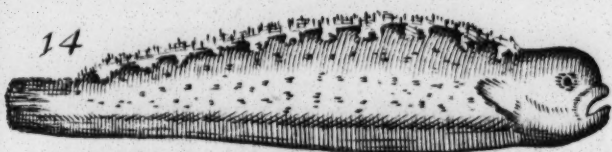
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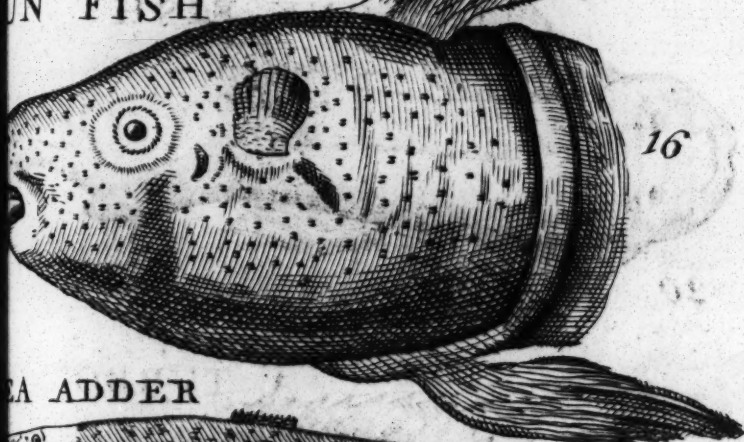
BUTTER FISH

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TRUMPET
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SEA ADDER



FATHER LASHER

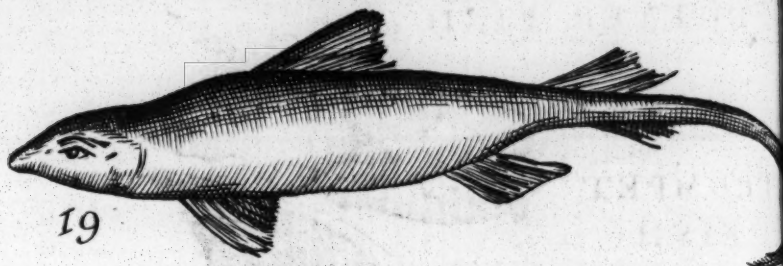


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MILLER'S THUMB

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SEA FOX



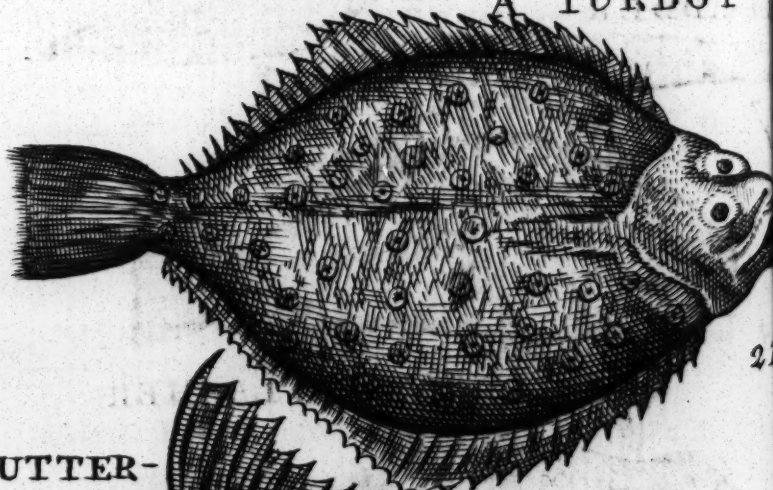
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MONK-FISH



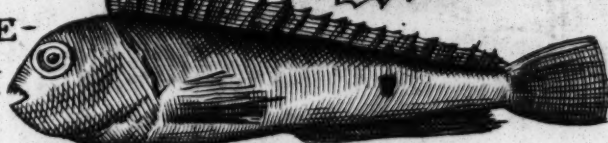
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A TURBOT



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BUTTER- -FLIE- -FISH



Described in Page 165.



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A Description of FISHES. 163

several sharp Prickles, or Thorns, especially in the Parts towards the Head; so that it is not easily taken hold of, when alive, without wounding the Hand, unless by the Tail. It is frequently seen in Rivulets, Ponds, &c. in the Rocks about the Sea-shore. It feeds on watery Insects.

19. THE SEA FOX, or APE, has (according to *Rondeletius*) its former Name from the Length of its Tail, and both together, from the Craftiness and Wilefulness of its Nature, or else from its unfavoury Taste or Smell; for it gives so bad and unwelcome a Flavour, whilst eaten, that it seems to participate much of the strong Scent and Taste of a Fox. One of them will sometimes weigh an hundred Pounds Weight. This Fish is of a roundish and firm Body. It is in mighty Fear for its Young, and, when apprehensive of Danger, receives them into her Belly: Of which Matter *Rondeletius* declares himself to have been an Eye-witness: For (says he) when a Fish of this Kind was dissected on the Shore, we saw young ones in its Belly, which the Fishermen thought it had devoured for Food; but, seeing they were found to be alive, and unhurt, there was no Room to doubt, that the Dam had taken them in to rescue them from Danger. This Fish is sometimes taken in the *Mediterranean*.

20. THE MONK FISH, or *Angel-Fish*, increases to a vast Bulk, and sometimes weighs near an hundred Pounds. The Colour of the Back and Sides is darkish; the Belly white. It is not approved of as good Food. This Fish is frequently seen near the Coast of *Cornwall*, &c.

21. THE TURBOT is sometimes two Feet and a half long, and about two broad. It has no Scales; all the upper Part of the Body is of an Ash-Colour, variously sprinkled, and, as it were, marbled with black Spots, some greater, and some lesser. This Fish gives Place to few for Goodness, and Agreeableness of its Taste; and is thought, by some, to excel the Flounder, as much in Goodness as in Bulk. It is very often catch'd in the *British* and *German* Ocean.

22. THE PLAISE is a small, flat, firm Fish, sometimes a Foot, or more, long, and about seven Inches broad. The Back and Fins are spotted with round red Spots. This Fish being so plentiful in *England*, and every where so well known, no more need be said of it.

23. THE DAB is somewhat thicker than the Plaife, and much of the same Size; has larger Scales, and no reddish Spots.

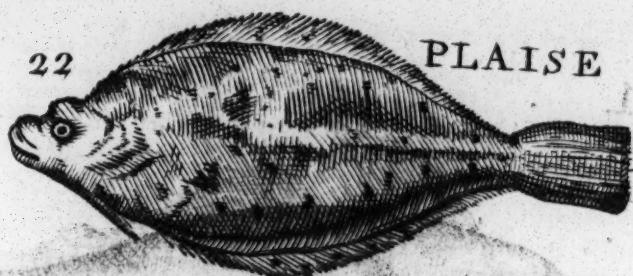
24. THE FLOUNDER differs very little or nothing in Shape from the Plaife, unless that it is a little longer in the Body, and, when fully grown, somewhat thicker; the Back is of a dark Olive-Colour, spotted. Some Flounders have yellowish Spots, both on the Back and Fins. The Flounder in its Taste, and other Properties, agrees with the Plaife, no less than in its Shape and Colour. Flounders are taken in our Rivers, and Bays about *England*.

25. THE SOLE is a smooth Fish, of a longer and more contracted Body than the Flounder; being about a Foot or more in Length; the Back is of a darkish Ash-Colour; the Belly white. It is of a more firm and solid Flesh than the Flounder, and esteemed more excellent, for the Pleasantness of its Taste, the Plenty of Nourishment it affords, and the Goodness of its Juice. Soles are taken in the *British* Seas, the *Mediterranean*, &c.

26. THE COD-FISH, or *Keeling*, is in Shape and Colour like a Whiting, but something darker on the Back, diversified with yellowish Spots. Some of these Fish are three Feet long, or more, and of a proportionable Thickness. Its Scales are small, sticking very close to the Skin; its Eyes are large. It is taken almost every where in the Sea about *Britain*, especially Northward. Its Flesh is most excellent, both fresh and salted. The Head of a large Cod, which is thick and fleshy, is, for the Deliciousness of its Taste, very much celebrated by Voluptuaries, and placed at the Tables of the Rich amongst their daintiest Dishes.

27. THE

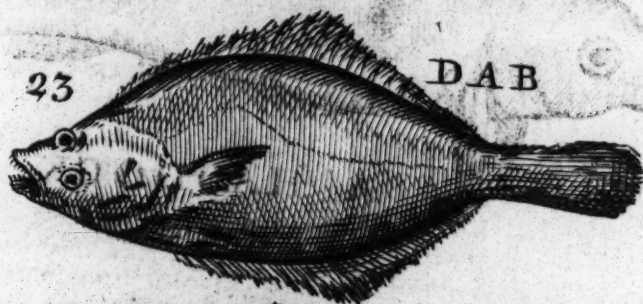
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PLAISE

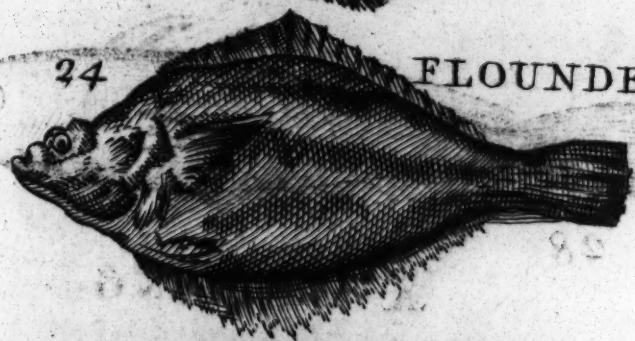
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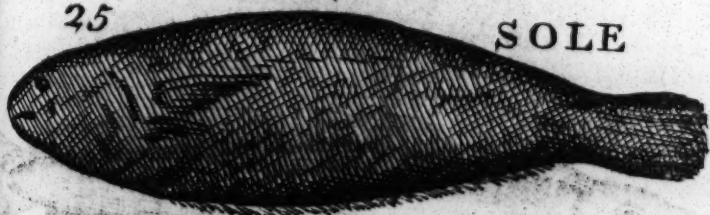
DAB

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FLOUNDER

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SOLE

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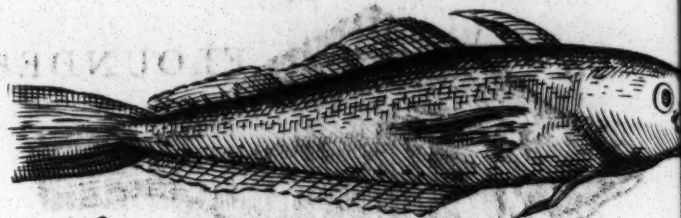
COD-FISH

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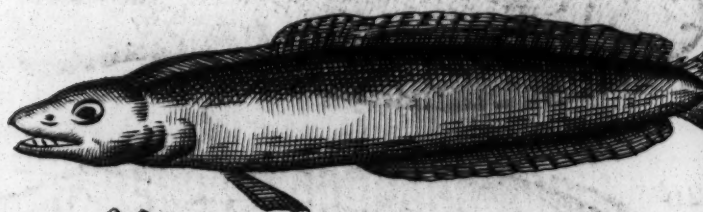
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A HADDOCK



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A WHITING



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A Description of FISHES. 172

27. **THE HADDOCK** is much less than the Cod, and differs somewhat from it in Shape. It is of a blackish Colour on the Back; with small Scales. A black Line is carried on from the upper Corner of its Gills, to the Tail. In the Middle of the Sides, under the Line, a little beneath the Gills, there is a black Spot on each Side, which something resembles the Print of a Man's Finger and Thumb; of which there goes a Fable, that this was the Fish, mentioned in the xviith of St. *Matthew*, out of the Mouth of which St. *Peter* took the Piece of Money, with which he paid Tribute for his Master and himself; and while he held the Fish, with his Fore-finger and Thumb (they say) these Marks were impressed. The Flesh is harder and thicker than the Flesh of a Whiting, and perhaps not quite so good. Among the *East-Frieslanders*, where the Sea is very muddy, and shallow, it is thought to excite *Fevers*; but in the *Northumbrian* Sea, which is very deep, full of Water, and clear, it is very innocent.

28. **THE WHITING** seldom much exceeds one Foot in Length, and is, in Proportion to its Bulk, thin and slender, especially towards the Tail; for about the Head it is thicker. Its Scales are small; the Back whiter than the rest of the Fish of this Make and Nature; from whence it obtained the Name of Whiting; the Belly is altogether white. It is taken almost every where on the *English* Coast, &c. The Flesh of this Fish is both pleasant and innocent, and greatly esteemed by many People.

29. **THE LING** is about two Feet in Length, of a long, round, slender Body, and has small Scales; the Back and Sides of some are of an Olive-Colour, others grizzled, or grey; the Belly white. This Fish is in Shape and Colour pretty much like a Pike. It is taken in the North Seas, &c. Its Flesh, by some People, is esteemed delicate, when fresh; and when salted and dried, preferred to all other Salt-Fish.

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30. THE MACKREL is usually about a Foot in Length, or more; the Body is thick, firm, and fleshy, slender towards the Tail; the Snout sharp, the Tail forked; the Back is of a lovely green; beautifully speckled, or as it were painted, with black Streaks; the Belly of a Silver-Colour; it has small Scales. It is a voracious Fish, greedily swallowing down whatever Fish comes in its Way, that it can master. Physicians do not very much esteem this Fish for Food, as being hard of Digestion, and producing after it a Drowsiness and Sleepiness; yet by its delicate Taste it recommends itself to the Palate, and may possibly deserve the first Place amongst the most dainty Dishes. Mackrel swim together in large Shoals, and are taken in great Numbers on our *English* Coasts, in the Months of *May* and *June*; and are also taken, and well known, in most Parts of the World.

31. THE HERRING, a Fish very well known, is about nine or ten Inches long, and about two and a half broad; it has large round Scales; a two-forked Tail. The Body is of a fat, soft, delicate Flesh; if eaten too greedily, apt to breed Fevers. The Herring is by some called the King of Fish. They swim in Shoals, and spawn once in a Year, about the Autumnal Equinox; at which Time, they, like the Generality of other Fish, are best. There are incredible Numbers of Herrings on our *English* Coasts, which are caught in Nets, as are also Mackrel; the former are chiefly taken in the Day, the latter in the Night, when roused by a Storm, it being a drowsy, sleepy Fish. It has been frequently observed, that, after an hard Gale of Wind, very large Numbers have been taken; and I myself have known by Experience, that the Fishermen choose to go out to Sea in a windy, boisterous Night; tho' sometimes there are taken very large Draughts of Mackrel, in a calm, still Night. Mackrel and Herring commonly swim near the Surface of the Water.

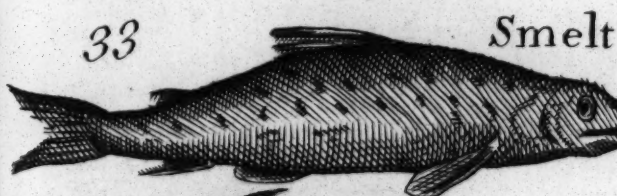
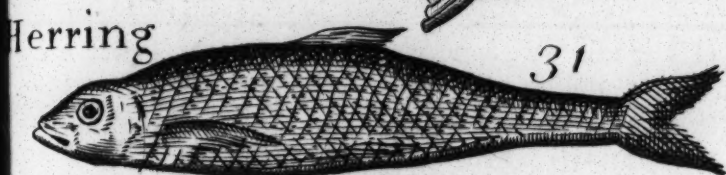
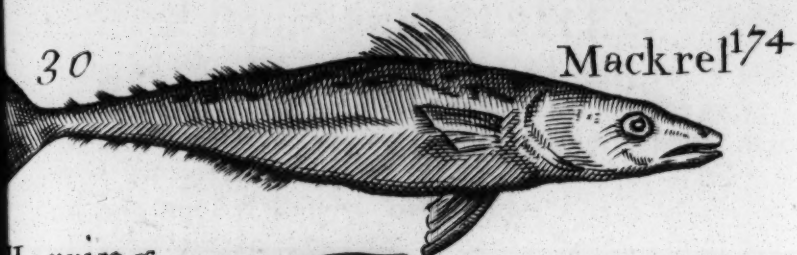
32. THE SPRAT, by some, is thought to be no other than a young Herring; and it has been delivered by very worthy Men, that, upon the strictest comparing

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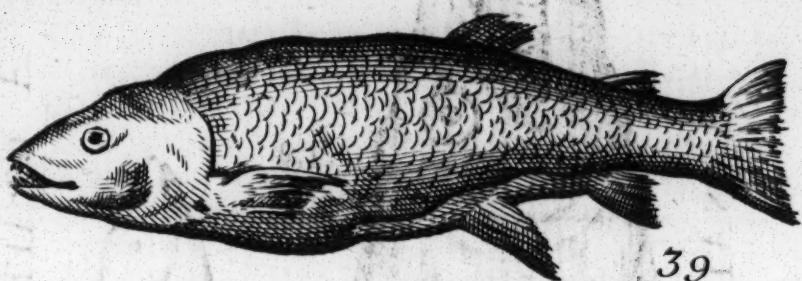
paring of this Fish with the Herring, they could not find the least Difference in Figure, either in the external or internal Parts, or in the Taste. They are taken in great Numbers about the Winter Solstice; and sold not by Weight, or Number, but in Measure. Sprats have been taken yearly about *Easter-Time*, for ten Days running, in a certain Lake about *Cheshire*, commonly called *Rostern-meer*. At which Place have been caught with a Draught-Net twenty or thirty at a Time. At what Time, or little before they are taken in the Lake, they are also taken in great Numbers in the Salt-Waters below *Warrington Bridge*, in the River *Mersey*; which River is washed by the Sea, in which it ebbs and flows seven or eight Miles below the Lake.

33. THE SMELT is in Length about eight or nine Inches, and one broad. The Back is of a dusky Colour; the Belly and Sides of a resplendent white, or Silver-Colour. The Head and Back, to a curious Observer, appear sprinkled with black Spots. Its Flesh is soft and tender, of a delicate Savour, yielding a most agreeable Scent, like that of a Violet. Smelts are taken in the *Thames*, and other large Rivers.

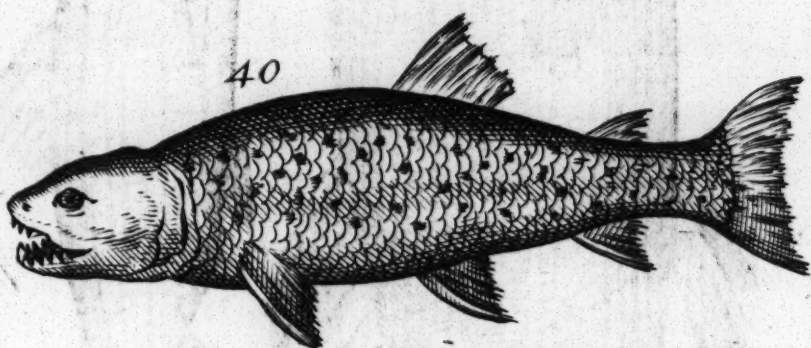
34. THE POGGE is a Fish about two Spans long, at the most. The Body, towards the Head, very thick; towards the Tail, slender and sharp. This Fish is often taken in the Sea, that washeth the Bishoprick of *Durham*.

35. THE SEA-GUDGEON has a long and roundish Body. It seldom exceeds six Inches in Length. The Colour is various; the Tail and Fins, of a pale blue. The Head is large; it has a double Row of small Teeth. It has two Fins on the Back. The Tail, when extended, appears circular. It has small, sharp Scales. Whence now, as formerly, it is in great Esteem amongst the *Venetians*.

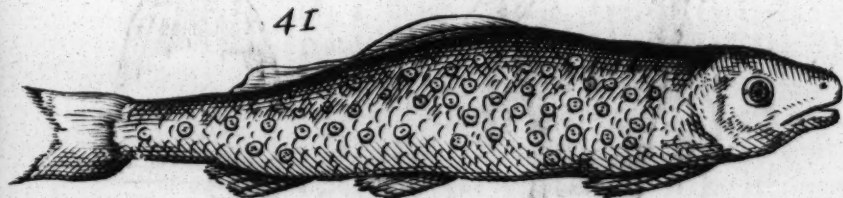
36. THE LUMP, or *Sea-Owl*, is a thick, odd-shaped Fish, as its Name seems to imply. Its Colour, from a blackish and faint red, varied: The Belly is red; it has no Scales: It is on all Sides rough, with sharp black Pustules, or Warts. On each



GILT CHARRE



SALMON TROUT



A TROUT



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A Description of FISHES. 180

red. It is a fat, tender, sweet Fish; a little soon fatishes: It is thought to excel in Delicacy all Sea-Fish but not the most wholesome, especially for sick Persons. The Salmon feeds on Earth-Worms, Menows, and other small Fish.

39. THE GILT-CHARRE is much like the Trout: Its Scales are very small: The Colour of the Back is not so dark as the Trout's, diversified with black Spots; the Belly is white; the Snout bluish. This Fish is esteemed very delicate by the *Italians*; nay, so highly do they value it, that they think neither River or Pond-Fish equal or comparable to it; so great is their Opinion of its Wholsomeness, that they give them to their sick and infirm People. These Fish are found in the Lake *Winander-meer*, in *Westmoreland*, as well as at *Lago di garda*, a Lake near *Venice*.

40. THE SALMON-TROUT, in the Figure of its Body, resembles a River-Trout. The Head and Back of a Mixture of green and blue; the Body is besprinkled all over with black Spots; the Scales small, of a Silver Colour; the Tail forked. *Salmon-Trouts* frequently weigh thirty Pounds, and in some Places above forty. In the Beginning of Summer, their Flesh begins to redden, and holds that Colour till *August*. But some Time after *St. James's Day*, when they have done Spawning, it loses its Redness. *Salmon-Trouts* are esteemed by many People as very delicate Fish; their Flesh is solid, red, and of a good Relish, and approaches very near to the Nature of *Gilt-Charres*. Upon Account of its Fatness, it occasions a Loathing; as doth also *Salmon*; wherefore it should be eaten sparingly. Some prefer it to *Salmon*. If it be not dressed soon after it is dead, it loses much of its agreeable Taste, as being a Fish that from its great Quantity of Fat soon tends to Putrefaction.

41. THE TROUT, as to its Figure, is rather long than broad, like a *Salmon*. It has a short, roundish Head, a blunt Snout, and is in many respects like the *Salmon*. Trouts breed and live in small Rivers, &c. They feed on River Flies, watery Insects, and

and some small Fish; and so greedy are they of Flies, that Fishermen, for Want of natural, may take them with artificial ones. The Trout is thought to be, by many People, the noblest Fish that is taken in fresh Waters. The Flesh of a *Trout*, especially when old, is drier than that of a *Salmon*, and therefore more hard of Digestion. Those are the best, that are taken in the purest Waters. In the Month of *December* they spawn, making themselves Beds in the gravelly Bottoms of Ponds, Dykes, &c. Contrary to the Manner of other Fish, they are least esteemed when nearest Spawning: In the Month of *July* and *August*, they are most fat, and best tasted. The ancient *Romans*, so far as we know, had no *Latin* Name for a *Trout*, which is the more to be wondered at, because in the Rivers near *Rome* there are now to be found many of these Fish; from whence there is little Reason to doubt they were there formerly.

42. THE TOBACCO PIPE FISH is about three or four Feet in Length: It has no Teeth; the Body is in Shape something like a Snake: The Skin is very slippery; the Head is about a Foot long; the Eyes are about the Size of a Filbert, and like it in Shape.

43. THE HORN-FISH, or *Gar-Fish*, has a long and slender Body; and a very long, sharp Snout. The Back green; the Sides and Belly of a Silver-Colour; the Head of a bluish green. The under Jaw is longer than the upper; both are armed with very sharp Teeth; the upper Jaw, as in the *Crocodile*, is moveable. The Flesh is hard, dry, and but indifferent Meat.

44. THE ANCHOVY is a Fish about four or five Inches long; some have been seen more than a Span in Length. It is a long, slender Fish, with a round Body, transparent, unless where the Back-bone hinders; and without Scales. The Back is of a dusky, or a Mixture of green and Ash-Colour; the Belly of a Silver-Colour; the Nose sharp, the Eyes large, the Tail forked. They are taken at *Venice*, *Genoa*, &c. They are preserved in Barrels, salted, and so brought over to *England*.

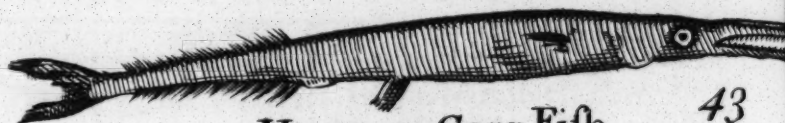
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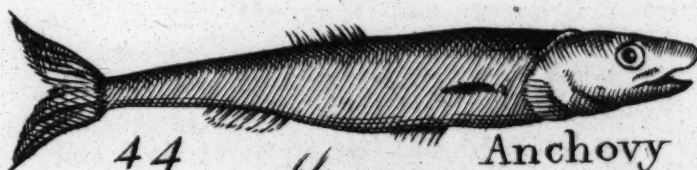
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42 Tobacco pipe Fish

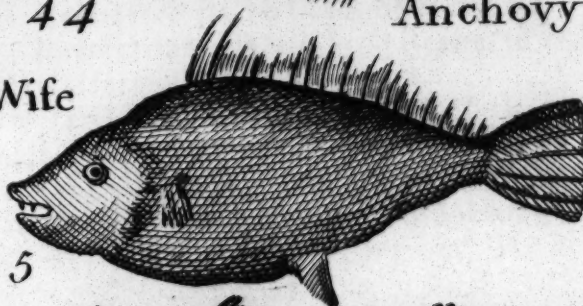


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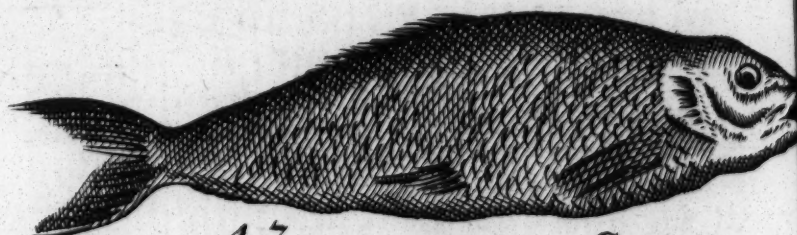


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45. THE OLD-WIFE is a pretty large Fish. It has a very small Mouth, large Eyes, a great Fin on the Back; the Body is of a deep blue; the Fins are of a lighter Colour, and white under the Belly. The Flesh of this Fish is indifferent good Meat.

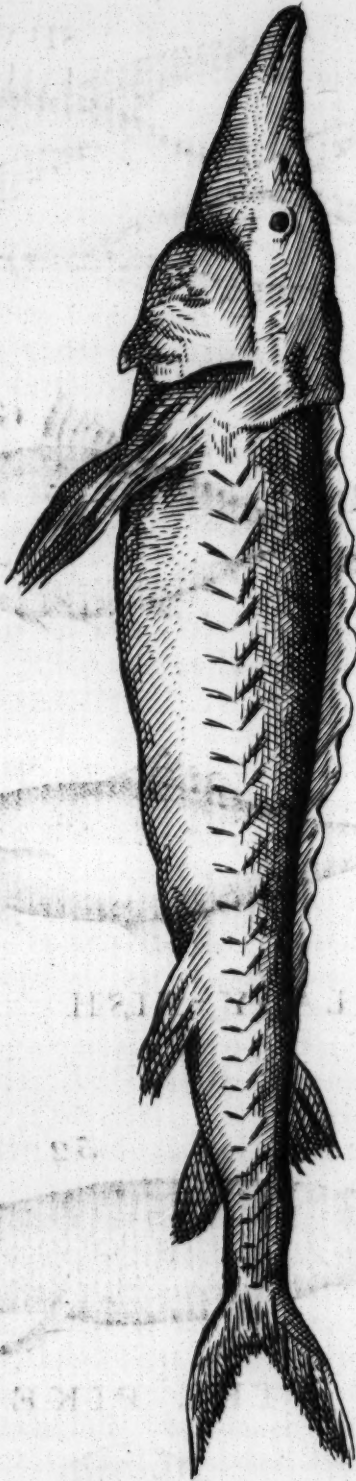
46. THE CAVALLO is about the Bigness of a Mackrel. The Fins, and Tail, are like a Dolphin's. It has a black Back, and a white Belly; with a long black Streak from the Gills to the Middle of the Tail; the Eyes are large.

47. THE CARP lives in Rivers, Ponds, &c. and arrives to a large Magnitude; some have been seen above four Feet in Length, and not only long, but, for the most Part, fat, the Back rising from its Head somewhat sharp and edged. It is covered with very large, strong, broad Scales. It is of a yellowish Colour, especially when arrived to Age; the younger Sort are more inclined to a dusky Colour; the Head is short, in Proportion to the rest of the Body: It has no Teeth. It swims with broad Fins: The Tail is broad, and somewhat forked, of a Colour between a red and a black; as is also the last Fin. It has no Tongue; but in the room of that, Nature has given it a fleshy Palate, that it may relish its Food. It spawns five or six Times in the Year. They are of a soft, moist, and clammy Nature; those which live in Rivers, near great Cities, and by that Means take in the Filth of them, are of a bad Juice; notwithstanding by some Epicures they are very much esteemed, upon Account of their Largeness and Fatness; those are the most approved of, which live in rapid and pure Waters; those that are in Pools, and Ponds, have a muddy Taste. In the *Palatinate*, at a Place called *Michelsfield*, in a Moat round a Tower (*Gesner* says, that he received it from a Man worthy of Credit, that) a Carp was taken out of that Place, that had lived an hundred Years. *Leonard Mascall*, about 140 Years ago, says, that he first brought Carps into *England*; though now they are common almost every where, in Rivers and Fish-ponds. Carps will live a long while out of the Water.

48. THE STURGEON has a long Body, with
five

five Rows of Scales; two on each Side, and one on the Back: The Scales of the upper Row, which is in the Middle of the Back, being greater than the rest, rise higher; of these there is no certain, or determinate Number. It has been observed, that some have eleven, some twelve, and others thirteen. This Row is extended from the Head, to the Fin of the Back, near the Tail. The Rows on the Sides extend from the Head to the very Tail; made up with about thirty sharp Thorns or Prickles. The lower Rows, which begin at the first Pair of Fins, and end at the second, are each made up of eleven, twelve, or thirteen: All the Scales of all the Rows in general have on their Tops a strong, sharp Thorn or Prickle, bending backwards. Besides these five Rows, it has only two Scales in the Middle of the Belly; the rest of the Belly being smooth. It has a middling Head; very small Eyes for the Bulk of the Fish. The Snout is long, broad, and sharp: It has a little Mouth without Teeth: It has no Chaps; from whence it is manifest it feeds by sucking. The Tail is cloven, like that of the Shark; the upper Fork, or Horn, shoots out beyond the lower a considerable Way. The upper Part of this Fish is of a fordid Olive Colour, or betwixt a grey and a black; the Belly of a Silver-Colour. The River Sturgeons are vastly bigger than the Sea; the latter not much exceeding a Foot and half, the former sometimes above fourteen Feet. In the *Elbe* there are sometimes Sturgeons taken, that weigh two hundred nett Pounds. Sturgeons are often exposed to Sale in the Markets of *Venice* and *Rome*; and are frequently caught in the *Adriatick* and *Tyrrhene* Sea. Sturgeons are taken principally in the *Nile*, the *Tanais*, the *Danube*, and the *Po*. *Bellonius* writes, that they are very frequent in the *Black Sea*; and in the *Meer* of *Mæotis*; from which Places their Eggs, which are otherwise black, being carried, made up in a huge Mass, salted, and put up into Barrels, are sold amongst the *Turks*, *Greeks*, and *Venetians*; which by them is called *Caviary*. In *Holland* they cut Sturgeons in Pieces, and preserve them (being first seasoned) in Barrels. The Flesh, thus
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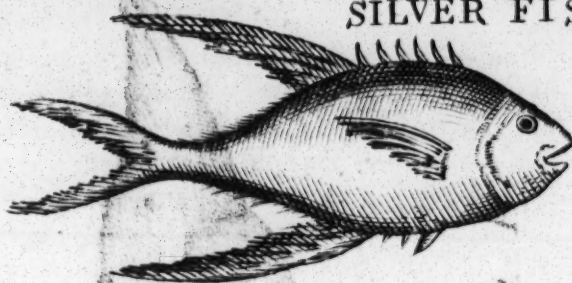
A STURGEON



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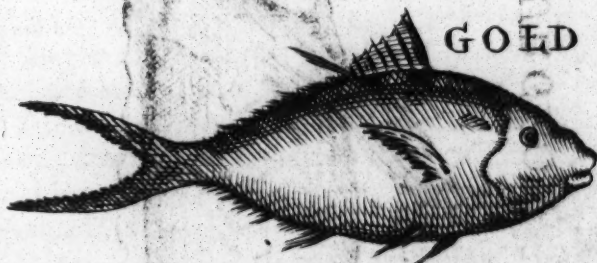
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SILVER FISH

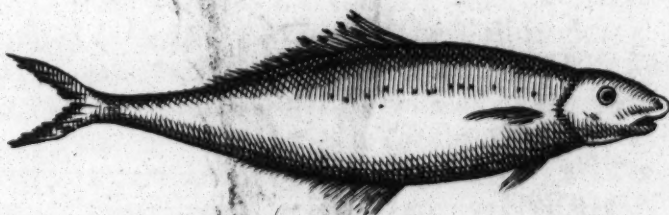


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GOLD FISH

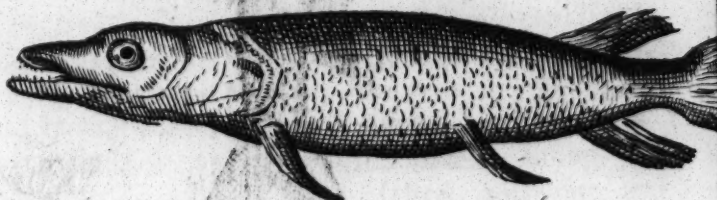


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salted and pickled, is in great Request with us. Sturgeons are bred in the Sea; but come to their Perfection in Rivers. They are taken with Nets, seldom or never with Hooks.

49. THE SILVER-FISH is smooth, broad, and thin; of a shining Pearl-Colour: It has five small dark Streaks cross the broadest Part of the Body; at his two long yellow Fins; one of them being on the Back, the other under the Belly; from which runs a small darkish-feather'd Fin, almost to the Tail; and has two small dark Fins on each Side the Gills. It has six sharp Prickles from the long yellow Fins towards the Head; and three under the Belly. It has a large Mouth, sharp Teeth, and a forked Tail.

50. THE GOLD-FISH is very beautiful, shap'd in the Body almost like the Silver-Fish, except the long Fins; and is all of a Gold-Colour, bating a few black Streaks. It has a large Mouth, but no Teeth. Its Flesh is good to eat.

51. THE LADY-FISH is a small Sort, about three Inches long, and one broad. Her Fins and Tail are yellow; her Belly white: Her Back and Sides marbled with yellowish brown Spots, and Streaks very beautiful to look at.

52. THE PIKE is of a long and roundish Body; has a plain smooth Head. It is covered with small close-set-together Scales, of a white Colour: The Body is on all Sides sprinkled with yellowish Spots; the young ones are more green. The upper Jaw has no Teeth; the Teeth by Turns are moveable and fixed; as for Example: The first moveable, the second fixed; the third moveable, the fourth fixed; and so throughout. The Pike inhabits Rivers, Lakes, Ponds, &c. and is very common with us in England. It is no Sea-fish, nor very often found in the Mouths of Rivers, unless carried thither by the Force and Violence of the Waves, and then it is void of Juice, unpleasant, and ready to putrefy. From its Greediness of eating, it will often disgorge the Stomach of those Fish it had taken in: Sometimes will swallow a Fish not a great deal less than itself, making the Head in foremost, the Tail hanging out

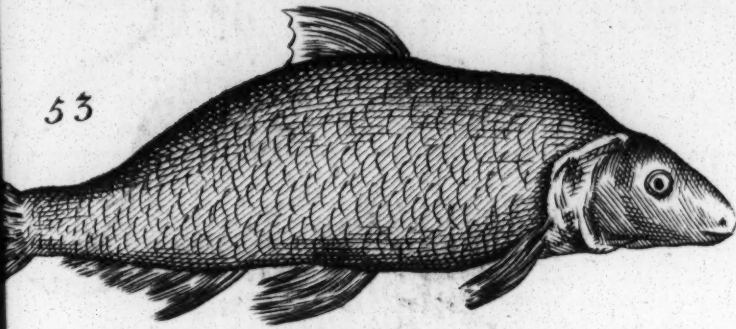
189 *A Description of FISHES.*

of the Mouth; and so draws it in by little and little at a Time, till he has compassed the whole. The Pike is of a white, firm, dry Flesh; and without doubt wholesome: The larger and older, the more esteemed by us.

53. THE BREAM is a broad Fish, of a small Head, sharp Snout, the Top of the Head pretty broad and smooth; the Back bending, edged, rising sensibly from the Head, like a Swine's. Its Back is betwixt blue and black; its Sides and Belly white, especially in those that are young, and lean; for, as for those that are grown up, and fat, the Sides shine with a golden Colour: The Belly is red. Its Mouth, in Proportion to its Size, is very small, and without Teeth. Its Palate soft and fleshy, like that of Carps; its Flesh is soft and clammy. Voluptuaries are most delighted with its middle Part. Breams are very common with us in Rivers, Pools, and Fish-ponds. They spawn in *May*: The Males in Spawning-time are marked about the Head with white Spots. They seldom weigh above four or five Pounds. In *March*, and *April*, they are in highest Esteem.

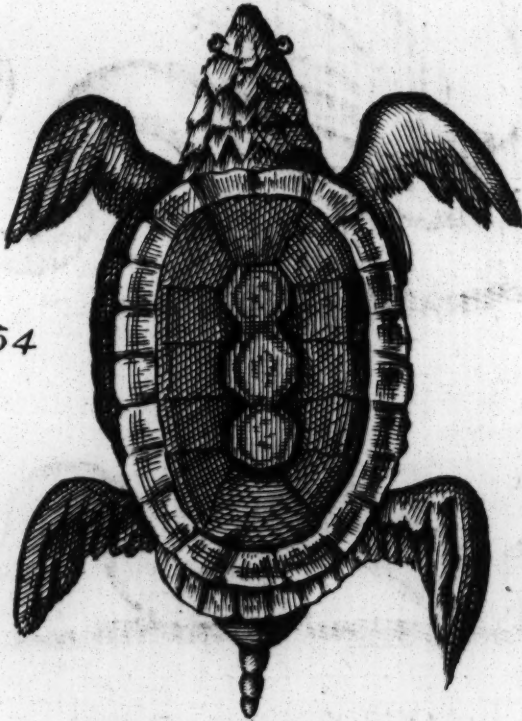
54. SEA-TORTOISES are of various Sorts; all of them are good Food, especially the *Green*, and the *Logger-head*. Some are so large, that they weigh near four hundred Pounds. They are taken, when sleeping on the Water, or Land, by turning them on their Backs; for they cannot turn over again. The Females go ashore, to lay their Eggs in the Sand, above High-water Mark; where they will lay fifty or sixty at a Time, and cover them with Sand, which by the Heat of the Sun are hatched; and the young Ones, as soon as they are out of the Shell, crawl back to the Sea. Their Eggs are round, and about the Bigness of a Hen's. They lay two or three Times in a Year; so that they increase vastly. The Lean of the *Green* Tortoise tastes and looks like Veal, without any fishy Savour; the Fat is as green as Grass, and very sweet.

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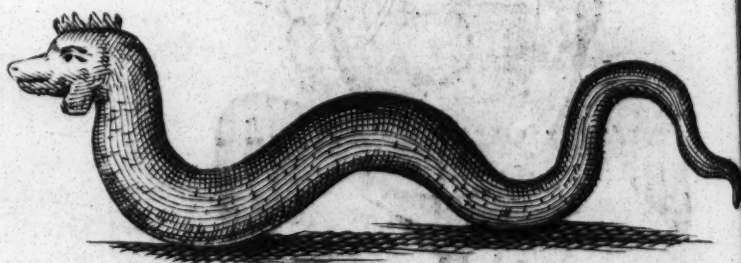


THE BREAM

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A DESCRIPTION of
SERPENTS *and* INSECTS.

BOOK IV.

1. THE DRAGON, as describ'd in the numerous Fables and Stories of several Writers, may be justly questioned whether he exists. I have read of Serpents bred in *Arabia*, called *Sirenae*, which have Wings; being very swift, running, or flying, at Pleasure; and when they wound a Man, he dieth instantly. These are suppos'd to be a Kind of Dragons. It is said, there are divers Sorts of Dragons, or Serpents that are so called; which are distinguish'd partly by their Countries, partly by their Magnitude, and partly by the different Form of their external Parts. They are said to be bred in *India* and *Africa*; those of *India* are much the largest, being of an incredible Length; and of these there are also said to be two Kinds, one of them living in the Marshes, which are slow of Pace, and without Combs on their Heads; the other in the Mountains, which are bigger, and have Combs upon their Heads; their Backs being somewhat brown, and their Bodies less scaled. Some of them are of a yellow, fiery Colour; having sharp Backs, like Saws. These also have Beards. When they set up their Scales, they shine like Silver. The Apples of their Eyes are (as it is said) precious Stones, and as bright as Fire, in which, it is affirmed, there is great Virtue against many Diseases. Their Aspect is very fierce and terrible. Some Dragons are said to have Wings, and

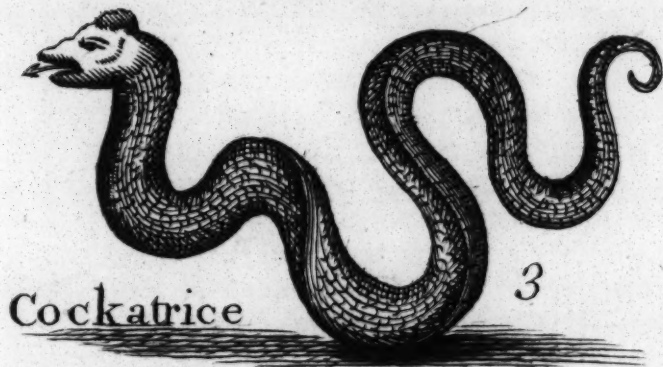
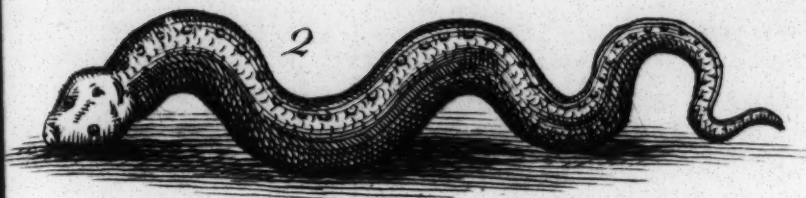
193 *A Description of* SERPENTS.

no Feet; some again have both Feet and Wings, and others neither Feet nor Wings; and are only distinguished from the common Sort of Serpents, by the Combs growing upon their Heads, and their Beards. Some do affirm, that the Dragon is of a black Colour; the Belly somewhat green, and very beautiful; that it has a triple Row of Teeth in each Jaw; and very bright shining Eyes; that it has also two Dewlaps growing under the Chin, which hang down like a Beard, of a red Colour, and the Body is set all over with sharp Scales; and on the Neck with thick Hair, much like the Bristles of a wild Boar.

2. THE DART is so called from his flying like an Arrow from the Tops of Trees, and Hedges, upon Men, by which Means he stings, and wounds them to Death. It is bred in *Libya, Rhodes, Italy, Sicily, Germany*, and some other Countries. It is in Thickness about the Bigness of a Man's Finger, and proportionable in Length. The Top of the Back is black, and has two black Lines in the Middle, from Head to Tail. The Body is of an Ash Colour, full of round black Spots, no bigger than the Seed of Lentiles; each Spot having a round Circle about it, like an Eye; the Belly is white. Of this Kind, some think, was the Viper, which came upon the Hand of *St. Paul*. Some also conjecture, that of this Sort were the fiery Serpents, sent by God Almighty, to annoy the rebellious *Israelites* in the Wilderness.

3. THE COCKATRICE is called the King of Serpents, not from his Bigness, for he is much inferior, in this Respect, to a great many Serpents; but because of his majestic Pace, for he does not creep upon the Ground, like other Serpents, but goes half upright; for which Cause all other Serpents avoid him; and, it seems, Nature designed him that Pre eminence, by the Crown or Coronet upon his Head. Writers differ concerning the Production of this Animal. Some are of Opinion that it is brought forth of a Cock's Egg, which is generated of the putresied Seed of an old Cock, and sat upon by a Snake, or Toad, and so becomes a Cockatrice. It is said to be about
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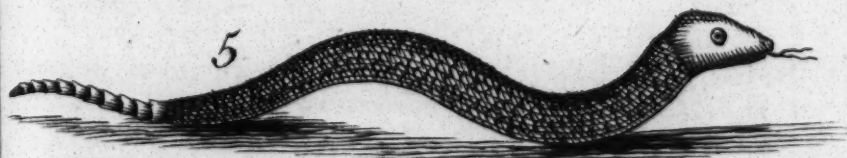
Dart



Cockatrice



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Rattle Snake



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half a Foot in Length ; the hinder Part like a Serpent, the fore Part like a Cock. Others are of Opinion, that the Cock that lays the Egg, sits upon, and hatches it himself. These Monsters are bred in *Africa* and some other Parts of the World. Authors differ about the Bigness of it ; some say it is a Span in Compass, and half a Foot long ; others will have it to be three or four Feet long, and some the Thickness of a Man's Wrist, and proportionable in Length. The Eyes of a Cockatrice are red. Its Poison is so strong, that there is no Cure for it. As all other Serpents are afraid of the Sight and Hissing of a Cockatrice, so is the Cockatrice itself very fearful of a Weefel ; which, after it has eaten Rue, will set upon, and destroy the Cockatrice. Besides this little Animal, it is said, there is no other Creature in the World able to contend with it. The Poison infects the Air to that Degree, that no other Creature can live near him. It kills, not only by his Touch, but by Sight and Hissing.

4. THE ASP is a small Serpent, like to the Land-Snake, but of a broader Back. Its Neck swells, when provoked, to a great Degree ; and, if it stings any Person in that Passion, there can be no Remedy. The Stroak of its Eyes is exceeding red and flaming. There are two Pieces of Flesh, like an hard Skin, which grow out of its Fore-head. Its Teeth are very long, and grow out of its Mouth like a Boar's, and through two of the longest are little Hollows, out of which it injects its Poison. These Holes are covered with a thin Skin, which slides up, when the Serpent bites, by which Means the Poison comes out of the Holes, which Skin afterwards returns to its Place again. The Scales of the Asp are hard, dry, and red, above all other venomous Beasts ; and, by reason of its exceeding Drought, it is also accounted deaf. Asps are said to be from three to six Feet in Length, and some not above a Foot and half ; the shortest is said to kill the soonest. They are bred in several Countries, but chiefly in *Africa*, where they are most venomous, and will kill a Man instantly, without any possible Remedy. The *Egyptians* are said to shew a

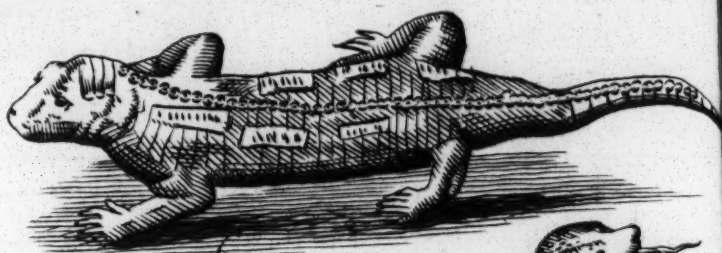
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great Veneration to these very dangerous Creatures, and will not destroy them, but suffer them to come into their Rooms; and, when they have dined or supped themselves, always provide something for the Asps, which they will receive in a courteous Manner; and, when they have done, retire without doing any Harm.

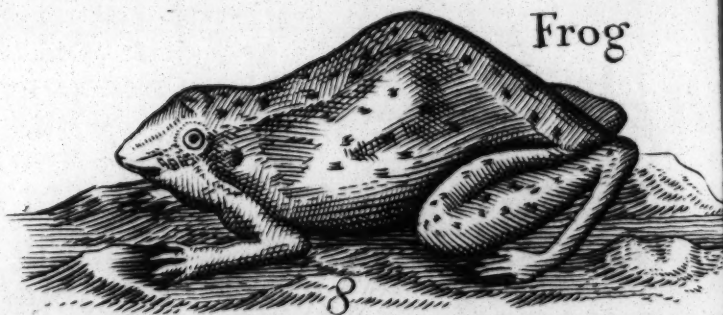
5. THE RATTLE SNAKE is so called from certain Rattles at the End of the Tail; these Rattles seem like so many perished Joints, being a dry Husk over certain Joints; and the common Opinion is, that there are as many Rattles or Joints, as the Snake is Years old; they have generally eleven, twelve, or thirteen of these Joints; but the young ones of a Year or two old have no Rattles; but they may be known notwithstanding, being very regularly diced or chequered black and grey on the Backs. The old Snake and shiver these Rattles with wonderful Nimbleness; when they are any way disturb'd, their Bite is very deadly, yet not always of the same Force, but more or less mortal, according as the Snake is in Force or Vigour; and therefore in *June* and *July* much worse, and more mortal, than in *March* and *April*. This Snake is a very majestic Sort of Creature, and will scarce meddle with any Thing, unless provoked; but if any Thing offend it, it makes directly at it. The best Method of curing its Bite is to burn the Part immediately.

6. THE SALAMANDER is like a small common Lizard, except in its Size, in which Respect it is larger. It has four Legs, which are longer than a Lizard's, and also a Tail longer than a Lizard's. It has a pale white Belly, tho' sometimes the Belly is yellowish. One Part of its Skin is exceeding black, and the other yellow; both of them very bright and glittering, with a black Line going all along the Back, where those Spots are, out of which, as some Writers will have it, a certain Liquor or Humour proceeds, which quencheth the Heat of Fire, when it is in the flame. *Salamanders* are bred in the
Alps,





Viper



Frog



Toad

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Alps, and in some Parts of *Germany*, in marshy, wet Places; and are said to be cold as Ice. The vulgar Notion, agreeing with the Opinion of several ancient Writers, that a *Salamander* can live in, and not be burnt by the Fire, is without any Foundation of Truth, for the Experiment has been tried, as *Pliny* affirms, and the *Salamander* was consum'd and burnt to Ashes. The Truth is, as long as the Humour before-mentioned runs, the Fire cannot hurt it; but when that Moisture is dried up, the Fire consumes the *Salamander*, and that instantly. The Bite of this Creature is very deadly and fatal. It is a Saying in *France*, that a Man bit by a *Salamander* should have as many Physicians to cure him, as the *Salamander* has Spots.

7. THE VIPER, or *Adder*, is about a Foot and a half in Length. The Tail curl'd at the End, very small and sharp. The Head is very broad, compar'd with the Body; and the Neck much narrower than the Head. It is commonly black on the Back, sometimes greenish, or yellowish. The Eyes are very red, and flaming; the Belly winding, upon which it goeth, and slides along very nimbly. Its Teeth upon the upper Chap are very long, and upon either Side it hath four. Those upon the lower Chap are so small, that they can scarce be seen, except you take away a little Bladder, in which they lie concealed; in which Bladder it carries Poison, which it instantly infuseth into the Wound it makes with its Teeth. The Scales of a Viper are more sharp than a Snake's; and 'tis of a hotter Nature than a Snake, and therefore lives more in the Shade, and lies for the most part quail'd up like a Rope. It is a crafty, venomous Creature, biting suddenly those that pass by it. It is said, that when a Viper is thirsty, and goes to drink, she first of all voids up her Venom, lest by drinking it descend into her own Bowels, and so destroy herself; and, when she has drank, licks it up again. Vipers are bred in most Nations of the World; those of *Europe* are much less than those of many other Countries. The Viper is said

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to conceive Eggs within her, which she does not lay after the Manner of other Serpents; but in her Body they are hatched into living Vipers. The young ones are said also to eat their Way out of their Mother's Belly, when she is ready to bring them forth. The Bite of this Creature is very dangerous, and for the most part mortal, unless instantly reliev'd.

8. OF FROGS there are two Kinds; one living both on the Land and in the Water, and common in Marshes, standing Pools, running Streams, and Banks of Rivers; but never in the Sea. The other Sort is frequently in Gardens, Meadows, hollow Rocks, and among Fruits. The Frog in Shape very much resembles a Toad; it is without Venom, and the Female is greater than the Male. The fore Part of the Tongue cleaveth to the Mouth, as in a Fish; the hinder to the Throat, by which it sendeth forth its Voice. It hath two Bladders upon either Side of the Mouth, which it filleth with Wind, and from thence proceedeth the Voice. When it croaketh, it putteth its Head out of the Water, holding the nether Lip even with the Water, and the upper Lip above the Water; and this is the Voice of the Male provoking the Female to Lust. The hind Legs are very long, which they use in leaping; the fore Legs are shorter, having divided Claws, which are joined together with a thin broad Skin, which helpeth them in swimming. It is said, that *Frogs* in the Winter-time hide themselves in the Earth, and sometimes they enter into their Holes in Autumn, before Winter, and in the Spring-time come out again.

9. THE TOAD is in all outward Parts like unto a Frog, the fore Legs being short, and the hinder long; but the Body more heavy and swelling, and of a blackish Colour; the Skin rough, clammy, and very hard. It hath many deformed Spots on it, especially on the Sides. The Belly exceedeth in Bigness all other Parts of the Body, standing out in such a Manner, that being hit with a Stick it yieldeth a Sound, as if it were from a Vault, or hollow Place.

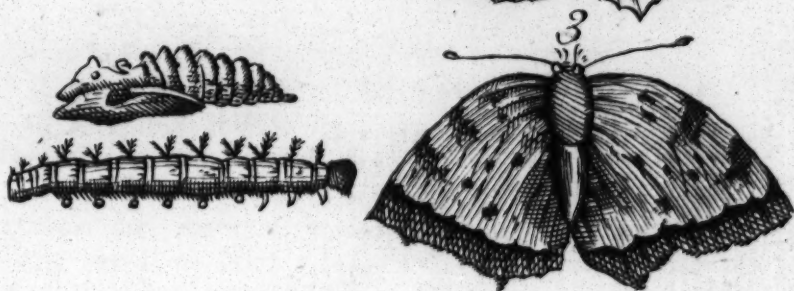
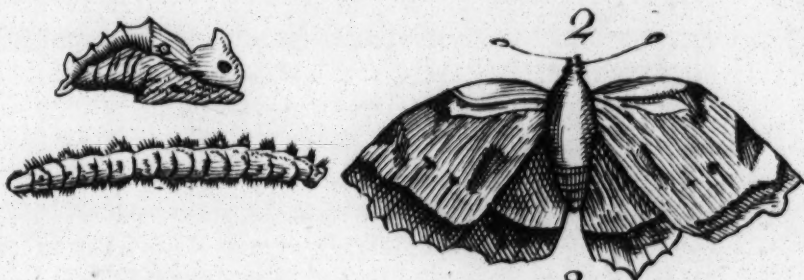
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Place. The Head is broad and thick. The whole Aspect of the Toad is extremely unpleasant and disagreeable. The Toad does not leap as the Frog, its Pace is a soft creeping Pace; yet sometimes in Anger it raiseth up itself, endeavouring to do Mischief. If its takes hold of any Thing in its Mouth, it will not let go till it dies. It is said, that the Toad, well knowing the Weakness of her Teeth for her Defence, gathereth abundance of Air into her Body, with which she greatly swelleth, and then by sighing uttereth that infected Air as near to the Person that offendeth her as she can; and thus she worketh her Revenge, killing by the Poison of her Breath. The Spider is a great Enemy to the Toad. The Toad, when she fighteth with a Spider, is said to make use of an Herb to preserve herself from its Poison; of which I have read the following Story: That a certain Earl travelling near *Woburn* in *Bedfordshire*, some of his Company espied a Toad fighting with a Spider, under an Hedge by the High-way Side; whereat they stood still, till the Earl came also to behold the same; and there he saw how the Spider still kept her Standing, and the Toad divers Times went back from the Spider, and did eat a Piece of an Herb like a Plantain; at last, the Earl having seen the Toad do it often, and still return to the Combat against the Spider, ordered one of his Men to go and cut off that Herb; which he performed, and brought it away. Presently after the Toad returned to seek it, and, not finding it, according to her Expectation, swelled and burst asunder; for, having received Poison from the Spider in the Combat, Nature taught her the Virtue of that Herb, to expel and drive it out; but wanting the Herb, the Poison did instantly work, and destroy her.



Of I N S E C T S.

10. **O**F CATERPILLARS there are many different Sorts; some of them are rough, hard, and stiff; some are soft, smooth, and tender; some horned either in the Head or Tail; others without Horns; all have many Feet. The Caterpillar, Fig. 1. is hairy, has it Original from the Seed of a Butterfly, which it leaves on the Leaf of a Nettle. It continued changing for the Space of nineteen Days; and then proceeded from it a most elegant Butterfly (see Fig. 1.) having four Wings. When first the Butterfly came forth, its Wings seemed like to moist, or wetted Paper, from which certain small watery Drops distilled; and, which seems worthy Observation, in the Space of half an Hour they became expanded, and fit for flying. It lives on Honey, that it sucks out of sweet Flowers, &c. It is much delighted with corrupt Fruit; for the Sake of which there are often desperate Battles fought between some of these Species. In the Winter-time, Butterflies hide themselves in the Chimneys of Country houses, and in hollow Trees, &c. As this Caterpillar was derived from the Eggs of such Butterfly, so are all Caterpillars from the Eggs of their respective Butterflies. The Butterfly is the Insect in Perfection; the Caterpillar, Grub, or Worm, are certain Mimicks or Disguises of it for a Time, in which one and the same Animal is circumvested by Nature, for various Uses, viz. with the Disguise of a Caterpillar, that it may eat this or that Food; but of a Grub or Worm, that its Joints may be finished or hardened. The Caterpillar delights in the Leaves of Nettles; nor does it prepare itself for Transmutation, or abstain from Food, so long as this Herb is in its Bloom or Vigour. The Caterpillar, Fig. 2. began to be changed the 23d of *June*, and on the 19th of *July* was produced a Butterfly, marked with beautiful Colours. These Butterflies are found all the Winter in the
Stables



Butterflies



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Stables of Beasts. The Caterpillars proceeding from this Sort of Butterflies are extremely voracious. Caterpillars feed upon hard, dry Food, such as the Leaves of Trees, &c. but the Butterflies on Flowers, Honey, and liquid Food. Fig. 3. The Food of these Caterpillars is the Leaves of Elm-trees. When the Time of their Transformation draws nigh, they betake themselves to Houses or Barns; there they fasten the hinder Members of their Bodies to a certain Wall, Board, or Table, hanging with their Head downwards, that when they have perfected their Transmutation, they may the more easily get out of the Crust or Shell they are inclosed in. Before that, in the Assumption of their new Shape, when they put off their old Skin, they seem anxiously to labour, by shaking, tossing, and tumbling, as if they were seized with an acute Fever. And this wonderful Change is produced in a very short Space of Time, insomuch that it may be distinctly seen and observed; for no sooner is the old Skin laid aside, than this Transfiguration is seen. This Caterpillar began to be changed the 12th of *June*; and on the 30th of the same Month became a most beautiful Butterfly. It would be an endless Task to enumerate the very great Variety of Butterflies, and Caterpillars, with respect to their Colours, and other different Properties. I hope, from what I have here briefly related of these Insects, the Reader will be able to conceive something of the Nature of the whole Species in general.

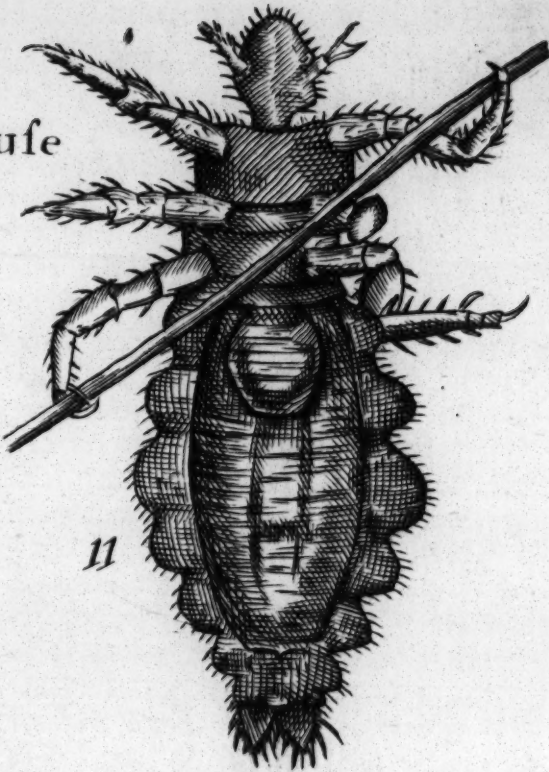
II. THE LOUSE is a Creature so officious, that it will be known to every one at one Time or other; so busy and so impudent, that it will be intruding itself in every one's Company; and so proud and aspiring withal, that it fears not to trample on the best, and affects nothing so much as a Crown, feeds and lives very high, and that makes it so saucy, as to pull any one by the Ears, that comes in its Way, and will never be quiet till it has drawn Blood; it is troubled at nothing so much as at a Man that scratches his Head, as knowing that Man is plotting
and

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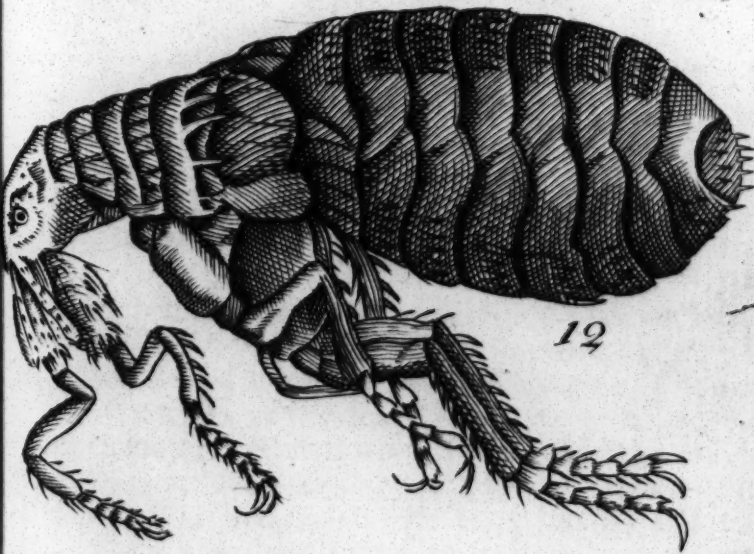
and contriving some Mischief against it; and that makes it oftentimes skulk into some meaner and lower Place, and run behind a Man's Back, though it go very much against the Hair; which Ill-conditions of it have made it better known than trusted. The Figure, taken by the Microscope, represents it climbing on a Hair, with its Belly upwards. It is a Creature of a very odd Shape; it has a Head shaped like that express'd in the Figure; on either Side behind the Head (being the Place where other Creatures Ears stand) are placed its two black, shining, goggle Eyes, looking backwards, and fenced round with several small Hairs that encompass it. It has two Horns that grow before it, in the Place where one would have thought the Eyes should be; each of these has four Joints, which are fringed, as it were, with small Bristles; the Head seems very round and tapering, ending in a very sharp Nose, which seems to have a small Hole, and to be the Passage through which he sucks the Blood. It hath six Legs, covered with a very transparent Shell, and jointed exactly like to a Crab's, or Lobster's; each is divided into six Parts by these Joints, and those have here and there several small Hairs; and at the End of each Leg it has two Claws, very properly adapted for its peculiar Use, being thereby enabled to walk very securely both on the Skin and Hair. The Belly is covered with a transparent Substance likewise; for it is grained all over the Belly, just like the Skin in the Palm of a Man's Hand.

12. THE FLEA appears by the Microscope to be all over adorned with a curiously polish'd Suit of fable Armour, neatly jointed, and beset with Multitudes of sharp Pins, shaped almost like a Porcupine's Quills. The Head is on either Side beautified with a quick and round black Eye. It hath six Legs, the Joints of which are so adapted, that he can, as it were, fold them short one within another; and, when he leaps, springs them all out, and thereby exerts his whole Strength at once. In the Fore-part of his Head, between the two Fore legs, he has two small long-

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long jointed Feelers, or rather Smellers, which have four Joints, and are hairy, like those of several other Creatures; between these it has a small Probe. It has also two Chaps or Biters, which are somewhat like those of an Ant.

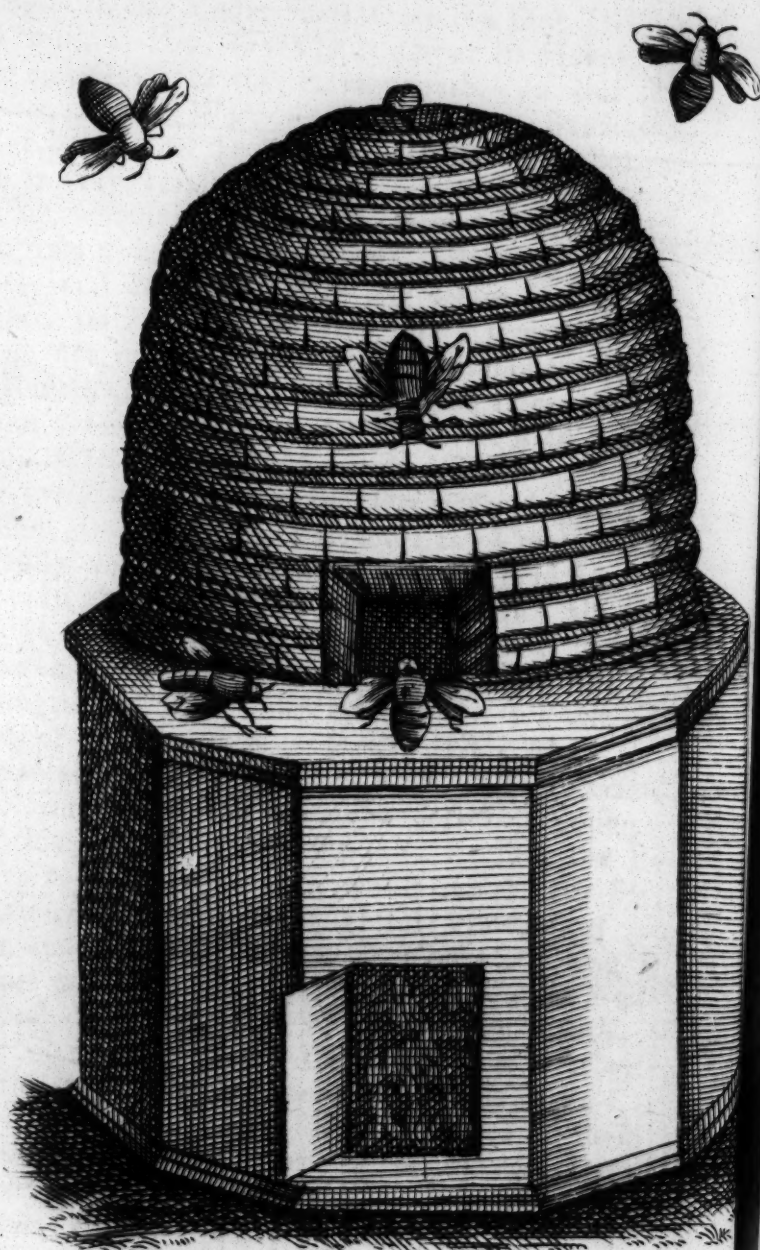
13. THE BEE, that noble, though small Insect, is about three Quarters of an Inch long, having four Wings curiously shap'd, with long Fibres round and cross them; six Legs, a long Head, but very small Neck, and very slender in the Waist, or middle Part. Nature hath provided it with two Sorts of Instruments for War and Defence, *viz.* her Mouth, wherein are her Teeth, that meet sideways, and not one over the other, with which it defends itself, and assaults others; and the Sting, which is in its Tail. With its Fangs it lays hold on Robbers, which come to steal its Honey, whilst another comes to its Assistance with its Sting, which generally carries Death to any of its own Kind, that it pierces; and, for the most part, Death to itself, when it pierces any of the human Species. The Sting is very taper and sharp, apt, when exerted by the Bee, to pierce the Skin, or other harder Body. It contains its Poison about the Middle of it, which may be discover'd by the Help of Glasses. The Eyes are very large, cover'd over with a thick horny Membrane, which occasions the Dimness of its Sight. But to supply this Defect, Nature hath given it two Horns, which grow above its Eyes, about the Tenth of an Inch long, in each of which there are two Joints, one in the Middle, and another near the End, by which it can put them forth, when it will, to the full Length, and draw them in at Pleasure. These are its Instruments of Feeling. The Tongue is much longer than the Mouth will contain, and so is doubled underneath, and reacheth a good way down the Breast. The Body is all over hairy like a Fox's, and the Head too; nay a great Part of the Eyes is covered with small Hairs, but so small, that they cannot be discern'd by the naked Eye, without the Help of a Microscope, which will also discover the Brain in
the

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the Head. Within the Breast it hath a reddish Fleſh, with Heart and Lungs, proper Instruments for Breathing. In the hinder Parts there is a Gut, &c. as alſo a Bottle or Bag, in which it carries its Honey, which it emptieth into the Honey-comb. In this Bag it often fetches Water, to mix up its Sandarach, or Bee-bread, for the Feeding its Young; about which it is very careful, till they can ſhift for themſelves. That which has commonly been called the Drone, appears at length to be nothing elſe than the Male Bee, and is about half as big again as the Female, which only is the working Bee; ſomewhat longer, and not quite ſo dark-coloured about the Head and Shoulders; eſpecially his Head and Eyes much larger than the Honey-Bee, and Voice more loud and dreadful, often cauſing Fear where no Fear is, eſpecially to the Fair and timorous Sex; for he, having no Sting, cannot in the leaſt hurt any Creature, but is wholly under the Dominion of the Females. He is ſmooth about the Neck, and very hairy all over his Back. His Tongue is much ſhorter than that of the Females; neither can he work if he would, his Tongue not being long enough to reach the Honey out of the ſocketed Flowers. This Male Bee, or ſuppoſed Drone, is not only helpful, but neceſſary to the Females, in the managing of their Young; for, by his great Heat, he ſits and hatches the Brood, keeping the Eggs warm, whiſt the Honey-Bees, or Females, follow their delightful Vocation of gathering and bringing home the Honey; during which Time the Drone Bees are not ſuffered to ſtir from the Brood, but about one or two of the Clock, when the chief Part of the Day's Work is over with the Bees, moſt of them, repairing home, take Care of their own Brood; and ſo give Leave to theſe their obedient maſculine Servants to recreate themſelves abroad, their Heat now being no longer neceſſary within Doors. Then you ſhall ſee the Male Bees thick about the Mouth of the Hive, flying to and fro five or ſix large Circuits, to recreate and empty themſelves, then returning again to their beloved Honey, where they are for a Time, eſpecially in *May*
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A Bee-hive

and *June*, their chief Breeding-times, kindly receiv'd by their imperious Dames. The forward Stocks of Bees begin to breed in *February*; and the latter, or those that are not so lusty, leave not off till the latter End of *July*. So that there are six Months in which Bees are bred; and the sooner they begin, the sooner they make an End; tho' generally there are more Bees bred in the two Months of *May* and *June*, than all the rest. It must notwithstanding be own'd, that according to the Forwardness, or Backwardness of the Spring, the chief Month may be sooner, or later. A Bee is first an Egg: This Egg, which in Time becomes a Bee, is exceeding white, something bigger than the common Fly blow, but not so long nor so big as an Ant's Egg. Eggs of Bees are cast into the empty Cells; not carelessly into any Cells, but only the middle Cells, which are always appointed for the breeding Cells, while those all round the Hive are reserved for the Honey. The Eggs of Bees, when first hatch'd, are Maggots, before they become Bees. In the warm Weather, how long soever it continue, the Bees leave their Hives in quest off Honey; as seeming to be sensible, that, if they should lose the Opportunity of gathering Honey in the Spring, and cold Weather should come on, especially if the Stock be not very rich, many young Bees coming to Hand that must be fed, and the bad Weather continuing to hinder their provident Mothers from working, both Young and Old must die together. In warm wet Weather, when they cannot go abroad, they bury their Dead; which they do by flying with them some Distance from the Hive, and dropping them. Bees hardly live above a Year, or thereabouts. The Bee hath several Enemies, *viz.* the Mouse, which in the cold Weather, when the Bees are not in Vigour, will enter in at the Mouth of the Hive; and, first, gnaw the lowermost Part of the Comb, where there is but here and there a little Honey; but waxing bolder as the cold Weather increases, and the Bees are more still, ascends into the Hive, and seizes on those Combs which are next to the Sides of the Hive, where commonly the richest

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Treasure lies, will eat Holes thro' them, and so contrive and go thro' them at Pleasure. This Fact of the Mouse exposes them to other Enemies, *viz.* the Bers of other Stocks, who, smelling the fresh Honey, come in like Thieves, when a Neighbour's House is on Fire, not to help the Distressed, but to plunder them of their remaining Goods. Now, tho' they should be able to defend themselves against these latter Enemies, yet conceiving a Distaste against their Hive, by reason of the detestable Smell of the Mice, they take a warm Day, and fly away all together, tho' perhaps to an equal, if not a greater, exposing themselves to Death, than if they had staid at home; and have sometimes left Quarts of Honey behind them. The Bee hath, besides the Mouse, these Enemies following, *viz.* the Moth, the Ear-wig, the Hornet, the Wasp, the Swallow, and the Sparrow; of which, as well as of many other Things relating to the Bees, those, who desire farther Accounts, I refer to them who have distinctly treated of these Insects, particularly to Mr. *Joseph Warder's True Amazons, or Monarchy of Bees*; from which Treatise I have extracted this Account of Bees; that Gentleman, from his nice, curious, and long Observations on this pleasant, and no less profitable Subject, being thought to have discovered more of the Nature, Properties, &c. of Bees, than any that went before him. The Queen Bee is of all Bees the most glorious. Her Body is much bigger and longer than that of the Honey-Bee; yet the Wings are no longer than the others; which shews, that she is not design'd for Labour, nor long Flights, which is the continual Business of her Subjects. As for her Shape and Colour, her upper Parts are of a lighter brown than the rest; her hinder Parts from the Waist, (which is very small) as it is much longer than that of the Drone or Honey-Bee, so that is much more taper than theirs. And whereas the Drone and common Bee are brown all over the hinder Part, the Queen in that Part is as black as Jet, or polish'd black Marble. And, whereas the two great Legs of the Commons are quite black, hers are all as yellow as Gold, as also

she

she is all along the under Part of the Belly. In short, the Queen doth as far surpass her Subjects in Shape and Beauty, as the finest Horse does the common Forester. And, as she does far surpass her Subjects in Shape and Beauty, so she also differs from them in Breeding. First, the Egg of her Royal Mother is cast into a Cell, made by her Vassals for that very Purpose, different from the rest, being exactly round, much thicker in Wax, and the Cell, proportionably to her Body, much larger than those the common Bees make for themselves. But this round Palace is never among other Cells, but always by itself. No Monarch has a completer Submission from his Subjects, than the Queen Bee from the common Bees. Bees swarm most in *May* and *June*, tho' sometimes in *April*, and often in *July*. There happen frequent and desperate Wars amongst the Bees, one Party sometimes endeavouring to plunder another of its Honey; for which it will fight vigorously: But if it should so happen, that the plunder'd Bees have lost their Queen, then they will side with the Robbers, and suffer the Honey to be carried all out of their Hive. Sometimes Bees driven from their own Hives, and seeking new Quarters, by that Means occasion great Battles.

14. THE SCORPION is an Insect of *Persia*, &c. The coal-black Scorpion is accounted the most venomous; and is, both in Thickness and Length, about the Size of a Man's Finger. The Body somewhat resembles an Egg, and all together is like a Craw-fish; only it has a blunter Head, and a less Body. It has eight Legs, and two Claws, a long knotted Tail, which Knots appear like so many little Bladders; at the End of which it has a very venomous Sting. Some Scorpions are said to have two Stings in their Tails; and some to have venomous Teeth, with which they give a deadly Bite. It is reported, that the Inhabitants of *Persia* do not sleep in Ground-Rooms, for Fear of these Creatures. Oil, in which Scorpions have been infused, is a present Remedy for the Sting of this Creature.

'Tis

212 *A Description of* INSECTS.

'Tis very remarkable concerning this Insect, what an ingenious Gentleman, who lived several Years in *Barbary*, said he had many Times tried; that, if it be surrounded with a Circle of burning Coals, it does, upon the Sense of the Heat, turn itself violently every Way to make an Escape; but finding it impossible, and the Pain from the Fire increasing, it strikes itself twice or thrice with the Sting on the Back, and immediately dies of the Wounds.

DESIGNING this little Book for the Use of such, who should not have Leisure, or be willing to be at the Expence of purchasing larger Treatises, and having already swelled it beyond the Bulk at first proposed; I have forborne to crowd it with any more particular Descriptions; and shall therefore only present the Reader with the Figures of these following, *viz.* The GRASS-HOPPER. The SPIDER. The HORNET. The FLY. The GNAT. The WASP. The BEETLE. The DRAGON-FLY. The EAR-WIG; and the ANT.

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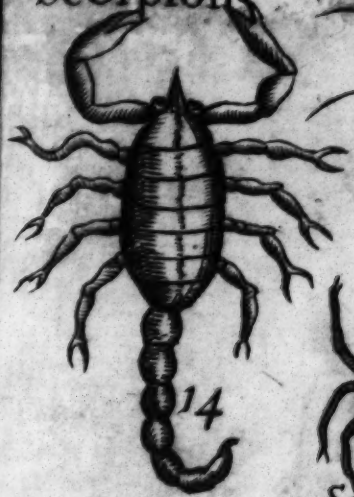
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Scorpion



Grasshopper²¹³



Hornet



Spider



Flie



Gnat



Wasp

Beetle



Dragon Flie



Earwigg



Ant

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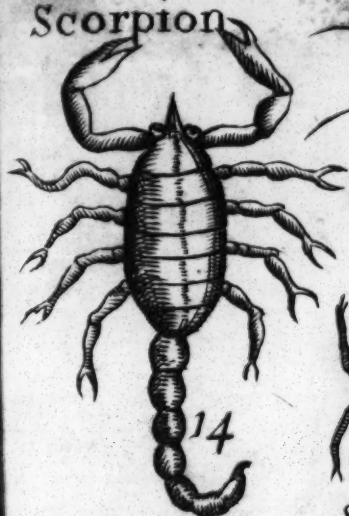
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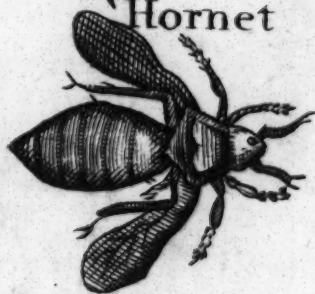
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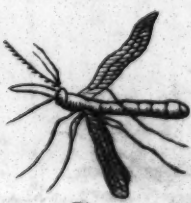
Hornet



Spider

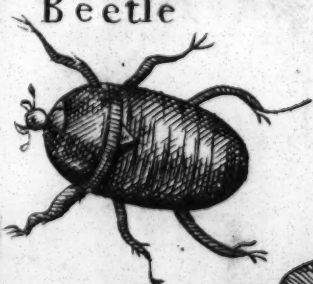


Flie



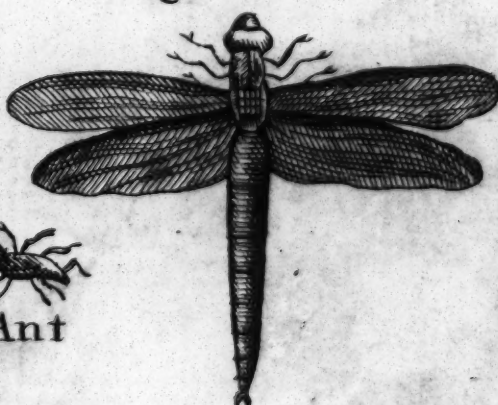
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